THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, JULY 4, 1845.

DROWNED.—A colored fireman on the Newark, was lost overboard on Wednesday, on her trip up, just below Liverpool. The guards were loaded to some degree with Tobacco, and as he attempted to pass around it about dinner time, he fell over and sunk. The boat was immediately stopped and every exertion made to save him, but he was seen only once afterward. His name was PHILLIP NUTTAR, and he belonged to Zanesville.

ANOTHER.—A passenger on board the SAM SEAY was lost overboard opposite Beaver, on Wednesday evening. He was well dressed and had carried his baggage into a State Room, but had neither entered his name in the register nor reported himself at the office. His name is not known, nor anything else about him. He was intoxicated, and had been repeatedly warned to be careful; but with the usual fool-hardiness of persons in that condition, persisted in running about the boat and finally fell over. All efforts to save him were unavailing.

SUGAR MILLS.—The Chronicle says several of the city papers (itself among the number) noticed the building of Sugar Mills in Pittsburgh as a "*new*" branch of business. The Chronicle did so, we know, because *it* knew no better; but it has no right to charge us with such ignorance, for we expressly said in the very first sentence of our first notice of them, that "the building of steam Engines and *Mills* of all descriptions has been a leading branch of our manufactures ever since we had mechanics."

DORR AND POLK.—These are the two great lights of the age, according to the Post. Speaking of DORR's liberation from the Penitentiary, the Post says:

"It is fair to set down this *great achievement* among the happy consequences of the election of James K. Polk."

"*Great achievement!*" Shades of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, FRANKLIN, and HANCOCK!—the "great achievements" of the head of the mighty republic you founded, to deliver brawling demagogues and convicted traitors from the Penitentiary! Shame on the degenerate race who have so prostituted the liberties and independence you perilled your lives and fortunes to win! True, it is doubtless all the "great achievement" which will ever follow an election consummated by the foulest corruption, and the basest prostitution of the blessed privileges and moral powers bestowed upon this people by a benevolent Creator. It is an "achievement" which is the natural result of a dark page in our country's history—a page foul with the record of the deception, fraud and perjury, which placed JAMES K. POLK in the Presidential chair. "Great achievement!"—well may the patriot exclaim, "Oh, my country! from what a height hast thou fallen!"

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The following concise statement of the rates of postage established by the new law now in operation was furnished by the Postmaster General, and should be preserved for reference:—

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce, (avoirdupois,) sent not exceeding 300 miles	5 cts
Sent over 300 miles	10 "
For every half ounce, and *any* excess over every half ounce, the same rates of postage; and when advertised, two cents on each letter, or *four* cents if the advertising costs so much, additional.	
For drop letters (not to be mailed) each	2 "
For any printed circular, handbill or advertisement (unsealed) sent any distance	2 "
For any pamphlet, or other matter "of every kind" that is "transmittable by mail," and has no written communication, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1900 square inches of surface	2½ "
For each additional ounce, or an excess greater than a half ounce	1 "
For any other newspaper, sent over 30, and not more than 100 miles, or any distance within the same State	1 "
Sent over such distance	1½ "

IOWA.—We learn from the Iowa Gazette, that the bill providing for a vote on the Constitution, as it came from the hands of the Convention, passed both houses of the Territorial Legislature, on the 7th ultimo, by a vote of two-thirds of the members. The election is to take place in August next.

☞The Butler Democrat states that a Convention of Liberty men, numbering about twenty, assembled in that place on the 24th June, and nominated a county ticket. The editor says, "all the candidates nominated for the offices of any importance are gentlemen who have hitherto been members of the Whig party. It would be difficult to believe that this was not a premeditated design, and intended to decoy from the Whig ranks a sufficient number of votes to ensure the success of the Locofoco candidates. We are entirely satisfied that such was the design of the prime movers in this organization. The *ruse* is too plain to be misunderstood."

DISTANCES ON THE OHIO RIVER.

The Cincinnati Chronicle publishes a table of distances on the Ohio river, which makes the length of that noble stream much less than it is generally considered.

The distances from the mouth of the Kentucky river to the mouth of the Ohio, that paper says, are from *actual surveys*, and are precisely accurate. Those above the Scioto are taken from the most authentic accounts, and are believed to be correct.

	Miles.
From Pittsburgh to Little Beaver,	36
Little Beaver to Wheeling,	50
Wheeling to Marietta,	70
Marietta to Gallipolis,	82
Gallipolis to Big Sandy,	42
Big Sandy to Portsmouth,	39
Portsmouth to Little Miami,	92
Little Miami to Great Miami,	28
Great Miami to Kentucky river,	50½
Kentucky river to the Falls,	49
The Falls to Big Blue River,	54
Big Blue to Anderson river,	64
Anderson river to Big Pigeon.	58½
To the mouth of the Wabash,	42½
Mouth of the Ohio,	117½
Total length of the Ohio,	875

☞The New York Tribune, of June 30. says:

The Boston Chronicle understands that there is to be a meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City to-morrow, to take into consideration the case of Bishop Soule many members of the Church believing he is disqualified to act longer as a Bishop on account of his relation to the Southern seceders.

A new Democratic paper has been started at Mount Carmel, Ill., on the Wabash River, called the "Wabash Democrat."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT BEAVER.

BRIDGEWATER, July 2d, 1845.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this place, this morning, at nine o'clock. The exercises were opened with reading a portion of scripture, singing and prayer, by Bishop Hamline.

This Conference embraces about one hundred and fifty ministers. Its territory is nearly equally divided between the three States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, with a small portion in Maryland. The Northern line of the Conference is the line of the Western Reserve of Ohio, from the eastern termination of which it pursues a nearly direct course to the top of the Allegheny Mountains—thence to the head of Tygart's Valley in Virginia—thence across to the mouth of the Muskingum—thence up said river and along the Ohio Canal to the place of beginning. This is a large territory, and furnishes sufficient variety in the fields of labor to these itinerants, who are changed every year or every two years at farthest. The Methodist Itinerant system is one of mutual sacrifices on the part of the preachers and people for the general good. The preacher resigns his right to choose his own field of labor; the people resign their right to choose their own pastor. The appointment devolves, by the discipline, upon the Bishops, who are aided in their arduous and responsible work by the Presiding Elders. I have not time now to speculate upon the advantages or disadvantages of this plan; suffice it to say, its efficiency and success have been very great.

Nothing of much moment transpired during the session this morning. The usual committees were appointed. The new Bishop (Hamline) makes a favorable impression. He seems to be eminently devotional in his spirit, and frequently makes remarks promotive of this spirit in the Conference. He proceeds promptly and rapidly in the transaction of business.

One of the main features of a Methodist Annual Conference is the examination of character. Every preacher undergoes a rigid scrutiny. His operations during the past year are canvassed, and he is held to a strict accountability for his conduct. This Conference seems determined to adhere to ancient usage in this respect. For some years past the Conference has sat with open doors. This is supposed by some to operate against that freedom which ought to be used in these examinations. To avoid this evil the Conference resolved this morning to sit, during the examination of character, with closed doors. This is the ancient mode.

It is an interesting scene to see a Conference of Methodist Preachers meet together after the labors of the year. There are warm greetings and affectionate inquiries—the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new ones—the business of the Conference is deeply absorbing to every one of them, as they have all to receive their appointments, to which they may have to remove a hundred or more miles, among strangers not knowing how they may fare. It is pleasing to hear their voices mingle in devotion, and to perceive with what cheerfulness they move on in the path of duty. But I must now close. I may have more of interest to communicate hereafter.

* * *

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

This wonderful modern invention, which bids fair to revolutionize all the ordinary modes of communication, and to make large changes in business transactions, is attracting much attention, but not more, if as much, as it deserves. A circular on the subject, has been addressed to the business men of the Middle and Western States, by HENRY O'REILEY, Esq., who has undertaken, on behalf of the patentees of that great invention, to connect by its means the Atlantic States with the Mississippi Valley. He states that by arrangements already made, the line will be completed from Albany to Harrisburgh and the Susquehannah, by December next; and to the Ohio at *Pittsburgh* and Wheeling in early spring at the farthest. If, however, the people along the route will subscribe for at least $30,000 of the stock, the lines may be completed this year to Detroit and Cincinnati, and thus the transactions on the seaboard and political intelligence from Washington, may, before the first of January, be made known instantly in the Western cities.

Mr. O'REILEY states that, in the extension of this Telegraph,

"The route between the Atlantic and the Ohio, will constitute the *first* section; that between the Ohio and the Lakes, (at Detroit,) the *second* section; that between Wheeling and Cincinnati, the *third* section; and so onward in the prolongation of these and other lines to the Mississippi at St. Louis, and elsewhere—which continuations will be divided into sections of proper extent; including in the southwesterly branch, Frankfort, Louisville, Evansville, Kaskaskia, &c., &c; and in the northwesterly route, St. Joseph's, Chicago, Milwaukie, Dubuque, Burlington, Quincey, &c., while central sections will, in due time, be continued between Columbus, Indianapolis, and Springfield, thence to St. Louis, so as to include State capitals as far as practicable in connection with the commercial cities."

The sections here indicated, will embrace an aggregate extent of over 3000 miles. The stock issued will not be subject to any future taxation; no debt will be incurred for any purpose connected with its operations; and it will be extended only so fast as the community shall demand its advantages. It is in all cases, to be open to all persons who shall tender and pay the charges, and "the first come shall be first' served," except that preference may be given to the Government in emergencies, and to promote the arrest of fugitives from justice. The expense of construction is estimated at the rate of 100 miles of telegraph for a single mile of railroad; Mr. O'REILEY says that the *seaboard cities may be connected telegraphically with the Mississippi and the lakes, for the cost of a dozen miles of the Boston Railway*—while all comparison ceases in the expense of wear and tear and cost of locomotion.

OREGON AND MR. MCLANE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas, who appears to be well informed on the subject, persists in maintaining that Mr. McLane, though not a special minister, will be entrusted with the Oregon matter, notwithstanding the quasi denial of the Union, and that his acceptance of the appointment was made with that view. He says he has good reason for believing it will be found "that the discussion of this affair at Washington has reached a point which has made it desirable, in the view of the President, to have a particular proposition submitted to the British Ministry, and that Mr. McLane was urged to take the mission on that ground. The appointment was not solicited by him—it rather took him by surprise—and he would not have accepted it, if it had not been understood that the special business he was to go on would not probably take him two months, certainly not more than six months."

A CURIOUS CASE.—A case is now pending in the United States District Court of Massachusetts, which is attracting great attention. A gentleman in one of the interior towns of the State, had become a believer in Millerism, and abandoned his business, with every disposition to squander his property; not being of opinion that there was any sense in holding on to any thing worldly, when it was all certain of going off by conflagration in a few days. His friends managed, however, to prevent him from acting *quite* so foolishly, and he was prevailed upon to transfer his property to his son, very much in the same manner in which he would have disposed of it by last will and testament. The time set for the final consummation of all things having passed by, he began gradually to give over his Millerism, and after a while, became desirous of going again into business, for which purpose, it was found convenient to get hold of the property given to his son. The latter demurred, and being of opinion that the estate was safer in his own hands, than in the hands of his father, on the whole refused to re-transfer. To recover this property, on the ground that the grantor was insane when he conveyed it, this suit is brought. Messrs. Webster and Choate are employed by the plaintiff, and able counsel have been retained for the defendant.

RELEASE OF DORR.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, announcing DORR's release remarks:

"We perceive by the Providence Journal, since received, that the act of amnesty was finally passed, and that DORR was released from prison on Friday, and escorted in triumph to the house of Hezekiah Willard, a goodly collection of his disciples having assembled for the purpose, and Wales, one of the principal ones, acted as Field Marshal on the occasion. The Journal says too, that some of his friends who betrayed and deserted him in the hour of danger, took occasion to manifest their devotion to him by firing cannon. We do not learn whether they found any difficulty in getting off their guns, as was the case when that dreadful attack was made on the Arsenal, an occurrence made memorable in history by the plugging of touchholes, whereby nothing would *go off*, except DORR and his troops—who went off so rapidly and so far that some of them have not got back yet. DORR is, however, out of jail, and if the circumstance is likely to stop the ding dong that has been kept up for a year or two past, we are glad of it. We have very serious doubts about that, however, for he is not restored to his civil rights but upon the condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the State, which he will probably be in no great hurry to do, as he will now expect to keep up a fuss in the shape of a "restoration" excitement; all the machinery for a regular agitation of that subject is in readiness, and we already see symptoms of a determination to set it in brisk motion at once.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce approves of the action of the Assembly, but remarks—

"We regret exceedingly that the country is to be deprived of the benefit of a judicial decision on the principles of DORRism, by the Supreme Court of the United States. If there are any considerable number of people in any part of the land, who honestly believe these principles to be correct, it is of great importance that the highest judicial tribunal in the nation should pronounce its verdict in the case, lest the scenes of Rhode Island should be acted over again, as they are at any time liable to be, and with more tragical results, in that or some other State. But we trust the number of such persons is small, and is every day becoming less And now that DORR has been let out of prison, it is probable that after the first burst of patriotism on account of his liberation, neither he nor his principles will be much more thought of."

The Presbytery of Beaver held its summer session here last week. The only matter of importance under consideration was the question of *Slavery*, and the action upon it by the late General Assembly, in reference to which a committee was appointed to prepare a report to be submitted to the next meeting at Pulaski. On the question there was but one opinion—indeed there seemed to us no room for division—and that was that the Assembly had erred, and committed a great wrong, in virtually abrogating the old declaration of the Fathers of the Church against Slavery. Still, (unlike some political movements,) there is to be no abandonment of the Church to error, but her moral power and Christian virtues, which discard denunciation, are to be exerted to place her in the right on this great question.—*Beaver Argus.*

☞The Post sagely thinks that because a party has been deceived into placing an incompetent man once in office, they should continue to add other favors, after they had found him out. Now this would be pretty much as if a party on an experimental trip, after some late and interesting experience, should neglect to watch a certain gallant Colonel we wot of, to see that he did not, in case of accident and danger, "*cut the rope!*" The Post should also be aware that a man may be passably fit for one office, and not for another quite different. For instance, a man may be a very good looking Colonel of the militia, and may parade his motley regiment, armed with broomsticks and cornstalks, in quite a gallant manner,—yet when any fighting is to be done, he may unexpectedly *be off*, as a certain portly personage was on a late occasion *sans ceremonie*.

THE CROPS.—We are pleased to learn that the late favorable weather has in a great measure recruited the crops throughout the county. Many fields of wheat, rye, corn, and oats, supposed to have been totally ruined by the frost and drought have recovered and now give promise of an average yield. Our farmers begin to look cheerful. *Butler Democrat.*

We learn by the officers of the steamer *Laclede*, that the river is overflowing its banks, all the way down below Keokuk, cutting off the communication with the landings from the interior and preventing the farmers from getting their produce to the river, to send to market. The small streams are very much swollen by the recent rains, flooding and carrying away the mills and bridges on their banks. The new bridge just completed at Hannibal, which cost $700, was carried away on Saturday night. The river below Keokuck, is within about four feet of high water mark of last year, and rising fast.

The above is from the St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult. The same paper says the water in all the cellars en Front st., and inundating the bottom on the Illinois shore opposite. It was thought, however, it had reached its highest point and would commence falling immediately, They began to think of the Flood last year.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA—EFFECT OF ABOLITIONISM.

While we take the liberty of expressing ourselves freely on the subject of slavery, and endeavor by argument, expostulation and good-natured ridicule, to induce our Southern brethren to take some steps to rid themselves of an incubus which they admit paralizes all their energies, we should at the same time patiently listen to what they have to say in self-defence, especially when we conceive we see a real desire to commence the work of emancipation.

The Richmond Whig is among the most independent papers in the United States, and we have ever admired the fearless honesty with which it has expressed its sentiments with regard to slavery, and its bitter sarcasm of the South Carolina *chivalry*, which considers a society in which slavery is legalized the most conducive to human happiness. The Whig has also ever spoken boldly for Northern rights and Northern men, when they have been attacked. No more manly champion for the venerable ADAMS, has ever appeared in the country than that paper.—We doubt not also, that the Whig is most sincerely anxious for the deliverance of Virginia from the curse of slavery; and no paper can be more thoroughly and wholly and enthusiastically devoted to any object, than that paper is to what ever will promote the honor, the welfare, and the permanent prosperity of the "Old Dominion."

We, therefore, copy the following extract from an article in that paper, as worthy of attention, and as deserving to be well considered.—Some of the language is strong, probably stronger than the occasion justifies, but certainly not stronger than the *conviction* that the editor entertains, that the abolition movement has *put back* the glad day of emancipation in Virginia, fully warrants:

"And here let us pause an instant, and surveying the past rapidly, estimate the effects of the rise and satanic labors of that mischievous and detested sect of knavish fanatics, (if they are entitled indeed to be considered *fanatics*, which concedes to honesty and sincerity,) known as "Immediate Abolitionists." In this survey we shall not look beyond Virginia, the only southern State of which we can speak from practical knowledge.

Up then, to the period of the Southampton insurrection in 1831, we affirm that a large, an immense majority of the People of Virginia, favored and passionately desired, the gradual and safe extinction of Slavery in this Commonwealth, moved to it by no sickly and sentimental humanity for the Slaves, the masses of whom they knew to be the best fed and best cared for laboring population in the world, but an enlightened, sound and manly consideration for the prosperity and happiness of the country and white race, upon which they knew that *Slavery was a deadly incubus*, which, while it existed, would forever repress the energies of the Commonwealth, and condemn her to that *inferiority of station* which unhappily she has already found, in early and complete verification of their patriotic fears—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, names how truly illustrious!—names immortal! names which ought to call a tear of sensibility into the eye of every Virginian, as that of Cato, in a degenerate age, caused Helvidious Priscus to weep—these mighty names were at the head of those who desired to free the State from the *curse of Slavery*, when time and opportunity and justice to the master, permitted the accomplishment of the Herculean, but not the impossible task.

The Southampton Rebellion ensued in August, 1831, and its immediate effect was to quicken and bring to a head, the long cherished, and the long slumbering anxiety of the people of Virginia for a riddance of slavery. The subject was introduced in the succeeding winter of '31-'32 in the House of Delegates. A band of young statesmen from every quarter nearly of the State, strong in numbers and powerful in talent—McDowell, Summers, Roane, Randolph, More, Preston, Berry, Bolling—representing every shade of political opinion, united their efforts in favor of gradual emancipation, and what was extraordinary and unprecedented, but conclusive of the state of public opinion, carried the vote of the House in favor of the principle of prospective emancipation with compensation to the master, at the first trial.

By that vote, the Rubicon was passed, and had Virginia been then permitted to pursue the policy she unquestionably favored, at her own time and in her own way, the thirteen years which have since elapsed, would have witnessed rapid progress in its completion, instead of finding her at the end of that long period, exactly where the Southampton rebellion left her. Then sprung up the vile, the never enough to be execrated, immediate abolitionists. Then commenced their machinations against the peace and the lives of the Southern people, and in favor of the slaves, whose most deadly enemies they have proved themselves—whom they have subjected to legal hardships unknown before, and necessarily imposed now—whose fetters they have doubled in weight and in some of the States, at least, clinched beyond the possibility of unbosing. Then commenced by these devils incarnate, unequalled for its ignorance of master and slave, unparalleled for its atrocity, uncharitableness and fiendish malignity.

What was the instant consequence of *their* official meddling and audacious interference in the domestic affairs of Virginia? What could it be but what it was?—an immediate, tacit and universal suspension, not only of all measures for emancipation, but even of all thought of it! In vain were the miscreants informed that this would be the certain effect of their intrusive and most insulting interposition. We ourselves took the bootless trouble to warn their leaders by letter, of the infallible consequence. A sermon to stones would have been as profitably preached. *Abolition* was but the pretence for duping the ever ready to be duped multitude. The true design of the *leaders* of the Garrisons, Leavitts, Birneys, since plainly developed, was to organize a party, on whose shoulders they might be transported to distinction, office, power and emolument. They ruined the cause in Virginia for that generation at least. No Virginian would consent to act with such a crew. No man of spirit would act or seem to act, at the dictation or instigation of that incendiary brood. The warmest and most determined friends of emancipation, one and all, exclaimed, "Perish the Cause we love, rather than *appear* even to co-operate with that atrocious band who denounce us as felons, man-stealers, and traffickers in blood, and who are instigating the slaves whom *their* forefathers sold among us, to fire our houses and murder our wives and children!"

These in Virginia, have been the direct, the palpable, the admitted consequences of Abolition machination, and we would fain call the attention of the whole North to the fact, that the true people there may see fresh cause for detestation of that canting crew, whose whole career has been tracked by mischief—whose labors have been productive of nought, save to inspire hatred, mistaken and unjust, in the minds of their followers against their Southern brethern.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

A Delightful Morning Walk.

A couple of mornings ago we arose at 5 o'clock—awoke part of our family—opened our store, and got matters preparing for the day's business, and for a walk. We put on our hat and walked to Liberty, and up Liberty to Hand street to the Bridge. Here we found our old friend, the Collector, at his post. After exchanging a morning salutation, according to his advice we walked up stairs to the top of the bridge. Here we paused a few minutes to survey the delightful views; the beautiful scenery in both our cities; and the handsome views and country seats on the hill tops around us. We then passed over the top of the bridge slowly, having before and around us the beautiful little birds, hopping, chirping and seemingly bidding us good morning. After passing over we went down the steps on the Allegheny side, exchanged another friendly visitation with our friend, the keeper of the toll house, and passed slowly up the "*Labelle Riviere*," the beautiful river Allegheny, reviewing as we went along the variety of dwelling houses and scenery, until we came to the beautiful Locust Grove, between McCormick & Co's. Cotton Factory and the river. Here we paused a few moments to enjoy the love by air and shade. We then slowly ascended the steps and got on the new, solid, excellent and well built *Aqueduct*, that carries the Pennsylvania Canal and Boats across the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, into the Basin, at the head of Penn and Liberty streets.

On walking across this splendid work, we were much gratified with our views of the Hill Top Scenery, Herr's and Wainwright's Islands in the Allegheny, the rumbling sounds and smoking puffs of the Steam Cotton, Iron and Flour Mills and manufactories. After a few minutes spent in looking at the Fifth Ward Hill Tops, and a few friendly words with the Toll-keeper, we past on to the United States Hotel and the several large and capacious warehouses on Liberty street. Here we turned down to Smithfield, calling on our way at the stores of our friends. We then went down Smithfield to Fifth street, musing as we went, and were brought back to early times;—our early war history; then our *boyish plays and playground*, and the *race course* on the common, upwards of 40 years ago, where the horse-racers, gamblers and many of our early citizens assembled in early time to run races, bet and gamble; wherein after times we used to march with our Pittsburgh Militia, under command of a gentleman, that has since held a high office under the U. S. Government at Washington. Here too was Grant's Hill before us, where many bled and died in the "*Battle of Grant's Hill*," the play ground of most of our early citizens. Here too was "Hoss Pond" which 40 years ago afforded skating ground in the winter for many of our young men. At the corner of 5th and Smithfield streets stands McClurg's old Foundery, where, during the last war most of the cannon, bullets, &c., for the Western armies, and for Jackson's victory at New Orleans were cast.

We turned down Fifth street, passing "Battle Row," where the theatre now stands, where in our boyhood, we went to School to a good old Master, who gave us many a flogging for disobedience.* Passing on we arrived at home a little before 7 o'clock, in the morning, refreshed and rejoicing with our hour's walk, which gave us a healthy, hearty appetite for our breakfast, and we sat down with our family, thanking the Lord that brought us for his many Mercies; and with a zest for a cup of coffee and our morning meal. Not having more to say, nor time to add, for the present we close, recommending our citizens, and ladies and gentlemen to arise early in the morning and go and take walks, and they will cheerfully pay more to the Farmer, Baker and Butcher, than to the Apothecary, Druggist or Doctor.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

* For a history of our cities, and early anecdotes &c., see Harris's Preface &c., to his Directories.

The Memory of Andrew Jackson.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens to make arrangements for paying appropriate honors to the memory of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson, held in conjunction with the joint Committee of the Councils appointed for the same purpose, on Wednesday, July 2, at the District Court Room, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the ceremonies in commemoration of the late Patriot, Hero, and Statesman, Andrew Jackson, take place on Thursday, the 17th of July inst.

Resolved, That Wilson McCandless, Esq., be requested to deliver an address upon that occasion.

Resolved, That the Rev. A. D. Campbell be requested to offer up a prayer suitable to the occasion, previous to the delivery of the address.

Resolved, That Messrs. McDevitt of the Select, and Whitney of the Common Council, be added to the sub-committee already appointed to select a suitable place for tha delivery of the Eulogium.

Resolved, That the same sub-Committee make suitable arrangements, by the appointment of proper officers of the day, for the Civic and Military processions, and attend to such other matters as may be deemed appropriate, and publish a programme of the order of the day.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the several newspapers of the city.

CHAS. SHALER, Ch'n,
WM. H. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Jackson Independent Blues, held at the Neptune Engine House, on Friday evening, June 27, the Captain in the Chair,

It was announced to the Company, that the Hero of New Orleans, *Gen. Andrew Jackson*, was no more among the living. It was then moved that Capt. A. Hay, Lieuts. G. L. Drane and D. Fitzimmons be a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Company,

When the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, The Jackson Independent Blues have heard with unfeigned sorrow, of the decease of the veteran Soldier and Ex-President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson, desire in some suitable manner to attest their grief, as members of a military Corps, which derives its name from his glorious achievements; Therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of the many important services which he has rendered to his country, the members of this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of sixty days.

Resolved, That this Company is prepared to accept any invitation, and participate in whatever ceremonies may be determined upon by any of our fellow-citizens, in doing honor to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Resolved, further, that the members of this Company, on the parade of the 4th of July next, wear crape on the left arm and on the muskets, also the flag be furled in crape.

Resolved, also, that the Secretary be instructed to insert with the minutes of this meeting, the day and date of the death of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and also his age, and have these proceedings published in the city papers, and the Home Journal and Citizen Soldier, of Philadelphia.

Capt. A. HAY,
Lieut. G. L. DRANE,
Lieut. C. FITZIMMONS,
} *Committee.*

On motion, adjourned.

ALEX. HAY, Chairman
T. B. YOUNG, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY FIRE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Fire Company, held in their engine-house on Tuesday evening, 1st inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered by WM. MEREDITH, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to cause one of our country's noblest and bravest sons—the illustrious JACKSON—to render up an account of his stewardship: *And whereas*, a nation mourns the loss of one who has spent a long life in the service of his country, in the tented field, in her councils, and as her Executive Chief, we, the members of the Allegheny Fire Company, feel, in common with our fellow-citizens, that a truly great man has been taken from among us, and as a testimony of respect for the deceased we do

Resolve, That the members of the Allegheny Fire Company will join their fellow-citizens in any public testimonial of respect which may be adopted by the City Councils.

Resolved, that the above be published in the City papers. A. RICHARDSON, *Pres't*
F. VANHORN, *Sec. pro tem.*

At a meeting of the original members of the "Glaucus Barge Club," held on the 1st inst., P. N. Guthrie, President in the chair, and Thomas R. White, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with unfeigned regret, the decease of our fellow member and coxswain, EDMUND M. ASTSHITZ,—sincere regard for his memory has called us, his old associates, together, for the purpose of expressing the merits of one so highly esteemed by his fellow members. Having been associated with him for a number of years, we have had an opportunity of estimating and duly appreciating his character, and have, in cases, found him to be frank generous and kind-hearted:

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family and friends, in the loss of a noble, generous, and beloved member of their circle.

Resolved, That in his decease we, as members of the Glaucus Barge Club, have lost an esteemed friend, a kind commander and an active and energetic member of our club.

Resolved, That the members of this club wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to his family.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the kindness of those friends in Louisville, who rendered him all the attention possible, during his illness, and it is a source of gratification to us, to know that although absent from home, his last moments were soothed by the kindest attention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the city papers.

The Committee appointed to carry into effect the fourth resolution, were R. B. Butler, John D. McIlroy and A. D. Reno.

P. N. GUTHRIE, Pres't.
THOS. R. WHITE, Sec'y.
PITTSBURGH, JULY 2, 1845.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Friday morning, July 4.

Yesterday the market was unusually quiet—the glorious Fourth being so near. Strangers were few, preferring we suppose to be at home on that day.

Bacon—Sale on the wharf of 11 hhds prime Sides at 6¢ ₱ lb.

Salt—Sale at the Canal of 200 bbls No. 1 at 95c clear. Sale of 100 bbls delivered on the wharf at $1.00 ₱ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

The stocks of our principal export staples, Cotton and Tobacco—particularly the former—are reduced so low that they can hardly admit of any extensive operations, and most of the various articles of Western Produce, as well as those usually taken for the use and consumption of the interior are still laboring under great depression for want of demand. Weather clear, and extremely warm. Cotton—All the purchases which are now being made are merely for the purpose of completing the cargoes of vessels. Holders are enabled to obtain very full prices for such limited lots as are occasionally arriving. N. Orleans classification, assimilating to that of Liverpool. Louisiana and Mississippi—Inferior 4¼@5; Ordinary 5@5⅜; Middling 5⅝@5¾; Good Middling 6@6⅛; Middling Fair 6⅜@6½; Fair 7@7¼; Good Fair 7⅝; Good and Fine 8@8½. Tenn. and N. Alabama—Average Lots—Good 5⅝@5¾; Common 5@5⅛; Extreme prices 4¼@6. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 35,583 bales. Sugar—The market maintains the same heavy character as for many weeks past. Ordinary to Common 4¼@4¾; Fair 5⅛@5⅜; Prime 5⅝@6; strictly Choice in small lots 6¼@6½ ₱ lb. There is still a large stock in the city for so late a period of the season, and a very considerable portion of it is in the hands of speculators, most of whom remain pretty firm, notwithstanding the long continued dullness in the market. Molasses—The demand continues limited. Prime 25@25½; Fair 24@24½; and Prime 26@27c ₱ gall. There are a good many parcels of good Molasses in store, for which rates considerably higher than we quote are asked. Flour—The Flour market still remains extremely inactive, as there is no export demand of any importance, and holders are still unable to effect any but very limited sales. Ohio and similar brands $4.50@4.62½, with some few sales of choice fresh ground at $4.75. Favorite bakers' brands, in small lots as called for, at $4.87½@5 ₱ bbl. Bacon—The demand has been very limited during the past few days. More firmness in prices—uncanvassed Hams 6@7c, the latter price for choice, which are scarce; canvassed do and extra cured 7½@9. Sides 6@6½. Shoulders 4¼@4½ ₱ lb. Lard—Extremely dull and depressed. The extreme rates may be quoted at 6@7c. Coffee—Generally the market continues dull. Sales at 6¼@7c ₱ lb for new crop Rio, which is the only description in any request and of which the stock now in first hands is about 12,000 bags. Rice—Middlings are now ranging at about $3.75@4 ₱ 100 lbs for actual sales. Exchange on New York and Boston 60 day Bills are dull at ¼@¾ ₱ cent discount, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 120 ₱ cent discount. The dealers are Checking on Boston and New York at sight, at ¼@½ ₱ cent prem.—Price Current.

BOSTON June 28.

Cocoa—Sales of St. Domingo at 6½c, 6 mos. Coffee—Demand active and prices of the lower grades have advanced ½c ₱ lb. Sales of 3,500 bags St Domingo ex-port at 6¼@6½c, 6 mos, and 400 do Rio at 6¾@7c ₱ lb. Flour is dull and prices have declined. Moderate sales of Genesee at $4.69@4.75; Ohio $4.50@4.69 ₱ bbl. Fish. Cod are dull at $2.87½@3 ₱ qtl. Sales of 500 bbls No. 3 Mackerel at $6.25@6.37. Fruit—Sales of 400 boxes layer Raisins at $2.55; 300 do Christmas $1.90@2.50, 6 mos and 92 drums Figs by auction at 6@9c cash. Pimento—Foreign is dull. Small sales of American at 5½@6c and 30 bales poor water rotted at $102.50 ₱ ton, 6 mos. Hides—Sales of 500 Buenos Ayres at 12c; 1200 Southern 10@10½; and 170 bales Calcutta cow at 6¾@7c each. Indigo—Sales of 41 cases Bengal at $1.10. Iron—Sales of 100 tons Gartsherie Scotch pig at $35@38 cash. Molasses—Sales of 150 hhds Trinidad and Cienfuegos at 28c, and 300 Cuba at 22c, 6 mos. Oil—American Lard oil is dull at 67c ₱ gall. Provisions—Pork—Sales of 600 bbls prime at $10.37½; mess $13.75 and clear at $15.50 ₱ bbl, 4 mos. Small sales of Lard at 8½@9c. Spices—Sales of Calcutta Linseed at $1.62½ ₱ bu, 6 mos. Spices—Sales of race Ginger at 6c; No 1 Nutmegs at $1.05, and Cassia at 18c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Sugar—Market active. Sales of 1350 hhds Cuba brownish at 5¼@5¾ ₱ lb, 6 mos. Tobacco—Sales of Kentucky at 3¼@4c ₱ lb. Wool—Market quiet—Ship List.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice, that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Ardel O'Hanlan, late of the 5th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. Any person having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will call on the subscribers and pay off their respective accounts without delay. WILLIAM MECKLIN,
ALFRED H. HARRISON,
jy1-w6t O'Hara st. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time, and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the room adjoining Spencer & M'Donald's Leather store, MARKET STREET,

An Entire New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock which in quality and price, will afford inducements to purchasers. ALEXANDER CONN.

Steubenville, May 8, 1845—je20-d&wtf

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.

J. H. DUNCAN,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
an 14-wly BROWNSVILLE, PA

ADAM HOEH,
MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market.

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Clannelion Chusans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress, Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassour and Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids.
New style French prints, American do., new fall patterns, from 4½ cents upwards;
Lupin, French Merinos, AA

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	5 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH, JULY 8, 1845.

TEXAS ANNEXED.

Our readers will learn, by the news published in our columns to-day, that the gigantic scheme of Tyler, Calhoun & Co., for the extension and perpetuation of American negro slavery, has been consummated by the action of the Texas Congress, accepting the conditions of the Joint Resolution of the United States. This monstrous iniquity, this most stupendous fraud upon the free states of this Union, is accomplished! But it will take no one by surprise. All have looked for it and considered it as a matter of course, ever since the success of the unholy combination of political Abolitionists and modern Democrats, to defeat Mr. CLAY. There will be great rejoicings, of course, over the success of the nefarious scheme; but that of the Birney men should sound the loudest and longest, as they, of all other men, deserve the most of the credit of the adulterous marriage. Let them throw up their hats and screech their loud peans to the Moloch of slavery, as the bloody god swallows his new victims, offered up by their willing hands. Let them by their shouts, if they can, drown the wailings and groans of the fathers, mothers, husbands, wives and children, whom their accursed instrumentality has torn from fond embraces of earth's dearest ties, to sweat and groan and bleed and die, upon the burning soil of Texas! We envy them not their rejoicings. Let them derive all the consolation they can upon the success of the foul enormity they labored so successfully to accomplish. But let them be sure of this—their sin will find them out

We cannot let this occasion pass, without congratulating the Whig party upon the firmness and perseverance with which it has opposed this scheme of southern politicians to change the balance of power. Nobly have the Whigs battled, ably have have they labored, firmly have they withstood the assaults upon the Constitution and the rights of man. That they have not successfully resisted, is owing to the servility of the Locofocos in the northern states, and the never-to-be-enough-despised tricks and slanders of the political abolitionists—whose hatred to the Whig party seven-fold exceeds their pretended love for the slave.—These, helped by two or three traitors, who have been scouted and scorned from our ranks, have been successful. Still, Whigs, you have much to do. "Pick your flints and try it again!" Fraud and hypocrisy cannot always triumph. There is enough left to merit all your zeal and to command your highest energies. Say to the combined enemies of this glorious Union—the ultras of the North and South—by your future gigantic efforts, that the "Union must and shall be preserved," and that liberty and law shall no longer be trodden under foot.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot is laboring to show, that it is the best policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to accept of the law of Virginia, fixing the *terminus* of the road at Wheeling. His articles, doubtless, are written in view of the meeting of the stockholders, to take the subject into consideration, on the 12th inst. We presume not to question the right of the friends of the Virginia route, to plead their cause with all the arguments they can bring; but we must insist that they keep strictly to the truth, and do no injustice to the claims of rival routes. The writer in the Patriot, in his fourth number, has the following statement:

"It is not for the first time that Wheeling has "been chosen as the most eligible point, with ref-"erence to the trade and navigation of the river "Ohio. *It is for all practical purposes, as proven by the experience of the travelling and mercantile community for a series of years, the head of navigation on that river.* Very early in "the history of the company, they became satisfied of this fact, and never sought any other "terminus than Wheeling, (Pittsburgh being a "prescribed terminus by the law of Pennsylvania) "until being excluded from the territory of Penn-"sylvania, it was believed to be impracticable to "reach it."

The attempt here made to bolster up the long-exploded claim of Wheeling, to be at the "*head of navigation*," is so manifestly absurd to those well acquainted with the facts, that it would not for a moment be necessary to treat the matter seriously, were it not that the information of a large class of the stockholders is derived from hearsay. Without charging the writer with intentional falsehood, yet we must be allowed to say, that a greater untruth could scarcely be written, than the sentence we have italicized in the above quoted paragraph. The reverse of the proposition is the *truth, that experience for a long series of years has proven that for all practical purposes, Wheeling is* NOT *the head of navigation.*

If our Baltimore friends could regularly, from one year's end to another, examine the arrivals and departures of steamboats, as they are published in the Wheeling papers, they would discover, that except in very rare instances, all boats are announced as having arrived from, or as bound to Pittsburgh. This in itself is sufficient evidence of the falsity of the writer's statement. Besides this, he himself admits sufficient to destroy his own assertion. He divides, with considerable correctness, our river boats into three classes, and remarks of the third class, "now the river must be *below twenty inches*, before steamboat navigation is suspended." Admitting this is correct, (although pretty fine boats can run in less water,) then has not the navigation been suspended at Pittsburgh, from low water, more than three or four weeks, in four or five years, for hardly ever during that time has the water been down to twenty inches.

It is well known to river men, and to the citizens of Wheeling, that when navigation is obstructed below Pittsburgh at any point, from low water, it is also obstructed below Wheeling. The Ohio river widens as it advances, and of course requires more water to give it an equal depth with its narrower part. No streams of any magnitude enter the river from Pittsburgh to the Muskingum, and in dry weather the small intervening streams disembogue a quantity of water remarkably small, so that there is nearly as much water leaves Pittsburgh, *in very dry weather*, as arrives at Wheeling.

But actual facts demonstrate that Wheeling is not the head of navigation. Navigation has not been obstructed at Pittsburgh, from low water, for several years. True, at times though very rarely the boats are small and uncomfortable, *but they are the same boats which run below Wheeling.* We, ourself, travelled from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, in August 1843, when the water was lower than at any time within our recollection, *and the only difficulty we had was below Wheeling.* Passengers, also had to pay the same at Wheeling as at Pittsburgh, and to put up with inferior accommodations.

There has been great improvements made between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, within a few years, by which the whole body of the water is thrown into a narrow channel, when the river is low. When these improvements are finished, which they would have been this season, but for JOHN TYLER's veto of the Harbor Bill, we shall have as good navigation between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, as on any part of the river, in low water. In fact, the greatest difficulties experienced this season, have been between the Wabash and Cumberland rivers. While navigation has been obstructed there, our low water boats have never failed to make their regular trips between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

We could offer many more reasons to show the falsity of the writer's statement; but the above are sufficient. If Baltimore chooses to throw away the superior advantages she will unquestionably derive by coming to Pittsburgh, we intend it shall not be for the want of information. We are fully persuaded that it is as much to the advantage of Baltimore as Pittsburgh, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should terminate here; but Pittsburg is not wholly dependent on Baltimore for Railroad communications with the east. We shall have them from other eastern cities whether our Baltimore friends shall choose to grasp a portion of the immense trade centering here or not.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH PHILADELPHIA.

We are pleased to see the following statement. It is, indeed, high time that Philadelphia capitalists were securing direct Railroad communications with the Ohio river. In no other way can they secure so profitable investments: but this is not all—Philadelphia must soon bestir herself to compete with Boston, New York and Baltimore, for the trade and travel of the west, or consent to become, instead of the second, the fourth or fifth city of the Union. There are twenty Railroads now building in the United States, by individual enterprise, not near as feasible as the Railroad spoken of below—a work which Philadelphia can easily command the capital to make, if she has a mind to the work:

Railroad to Pittsburgh.

Public opinion seems to be setting very strong in favor of a company to construct a Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh. In the interior of the State, it has been a favorite project for some time, and a gentleman from Philadelphia says it is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists there. One thing is certain, that a Railroad must be constructed, or the western travel, which has already in a great measure deserted our State, will leave it entirely. The time has gone by when it can injure our Main Line of Public Works. The N. York Railroads, by the side of her canals on the north, and a series of railroads from Philadelphia to Cumberland on the south, already take most of the travel; so that last year the profits on our Columbia Railroad were less than $30,000, while the profits on freight were more than $208,000. This will be seen by a reference to Mr. Gay's last report. The profits on the other portions of our Main Line, from passengers, are nothing at all, or too small to make an item in the Canal Commissioners' Reports.—Heavy freight will always take the route of our Main Line to the west, but the passenger travel will not and does not. It can be brought back again to the Philadelphia Railroad only by a continuous railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, either by the Southern, Middle or Northern route. Pittsburgh will be connected with the seaboard by a railroad by some route. It is impossible to prevent it—it is folly to oppose it—and it is wrong to deny to that great manufacturing city of the west all the advantages which her position demands. Let it then be connected by a continuous route through Pennsylvania with Philadelphia, and New York may make her Erie Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio company may extend their work over mountains to Parkersburgh or elsewhere, and the travel of the west will still be ours.

Let a company be incorporated at the next session of the Legislature. Let the project be agitated, and we have no doubt that capitalists, who are now seeking railroad investments for their money, will speedily take the stock and make the road, which will forever secure to us the travel between the Atlantic and the valley of the Ohio. We intend to resume this subject, and in the mean time, call upon all the editors in Pennsylvania friendly to this great project to lend a helping hand.—*Harrisburgh Intel.*

BIRNEYISM.

Let it be clearly understood that we do not specially complain that Mr. Birney saw fit to persist in running for President in view of the probability that Polk would thereby be elected, nor that his leading confederates sustained him in so doing. True, we do not see how honest, intelligent, sincere adversaries of Human Slavery could have so acted in such a crisis, but we make allowance for the obliquity which party bitterness creates in some honest minds. But Mr. Birney himself took the stump and the pen, and proclaimed repeatedly, constantly, after having read all Mr. Clay's letters on Texas, even to the final one, written in September to the National Intelligencer, wherein he notices and expressly refutes all the pro-Texas glosses which had been put upon his Alabama letters, and declares himself opposed to Annexation in the broadest and fullest manner. In the face of this letter, Mr. Birney persisted in representing Mr. Clay as favorable to Annexation alike with Mr. Polk, and deliberately declared that he (B.) "*did but* LITTLE *fear of Annexation should Mr.* POLK *be elected; but a* GOOD DEAL *should Mr.* CLAY *be elected,*" &c. &c. It was by this monstrous, cruel, audacious fraud—we can consider it nothing less—that he drew off 15,000 Anti-Texas votes from Mr. Clay, and gave the election to Mr. Polk as he and his confederates *meant* to do. We have evidence of several avowals of this purpose by them, with a corresponding calculation that Mr. Clay's defeat would break up the Whig party and secure a large reversion of its strength to Birneyism. The more Annexation was pressed, the greater it was imagined, would be this sinister gain to them. The game of 'two pluck one' was successful in its first stages; we shall see how it prospers to the end.

We have taken some trouble to divide our State into two halves—one embracing those Counties wherein Birneyism flourished in 1844; the other, the Counties in which no considerable advance was made by it upon the vote of 1840.—The result is as follows:

Counties in which Birneyism INCREASED *between* 1840 *and* 1844.

1844.			1840.		
Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Birney.
117,793	116,572	13,468	122,506	105,082	1,351

Clay's majority, 1,221; Harrison's majority 17,424.
Whig loss in these Counties, 16,203.

Counties in which Birneyism DID NOT *increase as above.*

1844.			1840.		
Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Birney.
114,688	121,376	2,234	103,495	100,541	546

Polk's majority 6,688; Van Buren's do. 3,046.
Whig loss in these counties, 3,642.

Thus it will be seen that in the half the State where Birneyism prevailed, the Whigs lost, between 1840 and 1844, no less than 16,203 votes, or 1,000 more than the Birney gain; while in the other half the entire Whig loss was but 3,642 or 2,000 more than the Birney gain, and this loss includes that by fraud in this City. Had the loss in the Birney Counties been no greater in proportion than in the others, Henry Clay would have been chosen President by a majority of over 6,000 of the votes of the People of New York. Our losses by Native Americanism would have been balanced by our gains on the Tariff and Texas questions, but for the fatal blight of Birneyism—the outright frauds inculcated by James G. Birney & Co. with regard to Mr. Clay's position on the Texas Question and the probable consequences of his or of Polk's election. Shall not these things be remembered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Annapolis Herald of July 3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Texas Annexed.

The Steamer *Princeton* Com. STOCKTON, arrived in the Annapolis Roads, this afternoon, in 9 days from Galveston, bringing us the gratifying news that, The Congress of Texas, in an extra session, convened by President Jones, passed the following joint resolutions, giving the consent of that Republic to the terms of the joint resolutions of the Congress of the United States. A special messenger left here this afternoon, for Washington, with despatches for our government. The delegates which are to meet to-morrow, will, no doubt, confirm the act of Congress, and forthwith establish a Republican form of government, agreeably to the resolutions following:

A JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States:

Whereas, the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees and conditions, on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follows the Resolutions of the United States Congress:]

And, whereas, by said terms the consent of the existing Government of Texas is required; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent, that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, called the State of Texas, with a Republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union: and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this Joint Resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested to furnish the government of the United States with a copy of this Joint Resolution, and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above intelligence is contained in an extra published on the 23rd ult. at Galveston, which, through the politeness of Mr. Revell, our postmaster, we were permitted to copy previous to being mailed for Washington. The Congress of Texas, our readers are already aware, convened on the 16th ult.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ACADIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The Steamship Acadia arrived at Boston, on Wednesday evening, at half past ten o'clock; making her passage in about 13 days and a half, notwithstanding some detention, occasioned by meeting with icebergs Liverpool and London papers to the 19th of June, the day of sailing, are received.

The Acadia brings 83 prssengers, 67 from Liverpool, 16 from Halifax. Among them we notice Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia.

The news is interesting, but not of great importance. Trade is good; the Railway speculations are still in full progress; Cotton is firm, and heavy sales are made, though without any advance in prices; agricultural prospects are unusually flattering, and the general aspect of affairs is highly prosperous. New cotton mills of immense size are springing up in Lancashire, and more are likely to be built.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

Sir ROBERT PEEL is following up his singular and original policy with great energy and with apparently complete success. The Maynooth Bill on the 16th, was read a third time and passed in the House of Peers, by a vote of 181 to 80, and though it had not received the Royal assent at the latest dates, it has doubtless, ere this, become a law. Sir Robert, it will be remembered, declared at first, that this measure stood entirely upon its own merits, unconnected with any system for conciliating Ireland. Either this statement was deceptive, or the success of this proposition in effecting the much desired conciliation, has incited him to go on in the same path. A new bill has been introduced to establish a commission in Dublin to award compensation for three kinds of improvements effected by Irish tenants, viz: building, draining and fencing. The Irish College Bill will probably also become a law, and the opinion is very freely expressed, both in and out of Parliament, that Sir Robert is only awaiting a proper opportunity to propose the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. These measures have evidently made an impression upon Ireland, though O'Connell exerts himself to the utmost to defeat their influence and to bolster up repeal. The speeches of the Repeal meetings denounce the Maynooth grant, as the "most unutterably insignificant measure" human ingenuity could devise; and yet the clamor they raise against it clearly shows that such is by no means their real opinion. In the same way the Education Bill is declared to be a "grenade flung in among the ranks of the repealers, there to explode, and produce confusion, dissension and consequent weakness,"—and that the cries of distress it extorts, render it clear that such has been its effect. "The Bill for compensation to Irish tenants," say same persons, "is a paltry quack remedy for evils of magnitude and terrible virulence." And yet the effect of all these measures combined, seems to be, the conciliation of Ireland. Repeal makes no progress, and O'Connell's promises, though as magnificent and absurd as ever, fall upon unheeding, or at least upon faithless ears.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—The often promised visit to Germany by Her Majesty the Queen of England will, if no unforeseen obstacles occur, take place this year in the beginning of August, and be confined to Coburg Gotha, the districts of the Rhine, and Brussels. According to creditable sources, Her Majesty's presence here will last from the 9th to the 23d August. Her return to England will not, as was expected, take place by the way of Hanover.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on the 5th ult. at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert. At a "*bal costume*" given by the Queen, the first dance was led off by the Queen and the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess de Nemours with Prince Albert.

It is said that Thomas Moore is to write the life of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.

IRELAND.

In the disturbed districts of Leitrim the disorder was increasing to an alarming extent. Having failed to tranquilize those districts, Mr Steele, "head pacificator," had issued an address, violently denouncing the offenders; addressing them as "You traitorous wretches;" "You villains, lost to every sense of duty;" "You outcast traitors," "You miscreant traitors to Ireland." &c.

In the county of Leitrim, the Ribbon-men have commenced a series of outrages, which has led to the encampment of a military force among them with whom collisions are of frequent occurrence. A number of murders have been committed by the former, and in one conflict with the military six of the rioters were killed and a number wounded.—Throughout the southern and western provinces a great deal of disturbance prevails.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 10—We are, as usual, in a very excited state in the capital; but I have little news to communicate. The brutal arrest of the editors of a newspaper, the *Clamor Publico*, has excited universal indignation.

RUSSIA,

In letters from St. Petersburgh it is stated that the Emperor intended to advance near to, if not to the actual scene of, the war in Caucasus. The disasters that have befallen the Russian armies in that country have been so terrible, that even if victory should crown their present efforts (which is doubtful) they will not have much to boast of.

The population of Russia consits of upwards of 53,000,000 persons, of whom more than 43,000,000 are serfs. On the estates of the Crown there are about 15,000,000 serfs,—the rest are the property of the nobles.

The railway between St. Petersburgh and Warsaw is advancing rapidly, and some portion of it can be brought into use in about three months.—It is a gigantic scheme, and has been pushed on with extraordinary rapidity.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, June 13.—That this "old world" of ours, as your transatlantic readers call Europe, is over-stocked by human kind, is a fact too notorious to be denied; for from Germany alone, during the year 1844, not less than *forty-five thousand* persons emigrated to the United States, and this year the number is still greater in proportion.—But that notwithstanding so extensive a deportation *Vaterland* is still sufficiently peopled—too thickly peopled perhaps—to afford a comfortable subsistence to all its children.

In every State in Germany railways have been formed; but of the great number of these *eisenbahnen* there are only two that do not pay an excellent interest, whilst in many the shares cannot be purchased at double their original cost.

SWITZERLAND.

It would appear that the intention of banishing Dr. Steiger, who took so prominent part in the late troubles, to America, has been abandoned; for it is certain that an application was made to the Government of Austria to permit him to be confined in one of its prisons, but 'haughty Austria' refused.

The pasions of the people are by no means calmed down; on the contrary, they appear to be increasing; and it is almost feared that other troubles will be the result.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—This diminutive kingdom is at present in a great bustle on account of the Elections.

THE EAST.

The Overland Mail from Bombay is to the 12th of May. The chief intelligence of interest is from Lahore. Ghoolab Singh was there kept a state prisoner.

☞ The news from China comes down to the end of March. The Emperor is said to have received some favorable notice of Christianity, and was disposed to tolerate it.

From a private letter.

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES IN SYRIA.—"A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountains, between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame—houses, villages, churches and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. At the moment I write (May 17) we have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames; and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the sword men, women and children;—the Druses following their example when they are victorious. All the silk-worms of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies—for example, to kill by famine, massacre, and a thousand other acts of barbarism are momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight.—The Druses immediately enter their villages, sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies.

"The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming more and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revolution. In Saida they rose a few days since to massacre all the Christians, but thanks to some European ships of war, and to Reschid Pacha, who left suddenly for the seat of disturbance, a calm, perhaps momentary, has succeeded. Here, in Beyrout, a rising also took place a few days ago, to put the Christians to death; but thanks to the energy of the consuls, and to some of the rich Turkish proprietors, a calm has succeeded.

"At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of 6000 or 7000 on the coast. Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live; or what we all shall do, from the great existing scarcity of water, when the population of our city will be agumented by 15,000 or 20,000 souls.

"MAY 20.—Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families. Yesterday the Pasha wrote to the Consular body that it was impossible for him to reconcile the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them. But what can the Consuls do between two nations equally stupid, ignorant, fanatical, and superstitious! Our city is already full of unfortunate mountaineers, of the Christians, men, women and children, dying of hunger, whom the Consuls here are constrained to support in common charity."

LIBERIA.—The Abolitionists and other opponents of the colonization of freed slaves to Liberia, very frequently assert that the slaves are sent thither against their will, and that they are unhappy and discontented after their arrival.—The following simple hearted letter published in the N. O. Bulletin, from one of these colonized Africans, furnishes, perhaps, as explicit and satisfactory a refutation of these statements as can be desired:

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AFRICA, April 25, 1845.

JOHN MCDONOUGH, Esq.,

Dear friend and Benefactor, I embrace this opportunity by Captain Lewin of writing you a few lines, hoping it will find you well, as it leaves me—all your people are well and doing well; we have now, thank God, every thing we want, good farms and good land, which brings every thing. This sir, is a fine country, is the country for the colored man to live in. Do, dear master and friend, tell the colored people of New Orleans to come here to this rich and fine country, for there is no country like this; we would not change it for any other country on the earth. Oh, sir, we have nothing to trouble us, but we want to see you; but as we cant see you no more, we pray night and day for you from Africa. All send their love to you. Oh, if all the masters were like you, how happy would the black man be.—Elijah Gibson, the free colored man who came from New Orleans, with his children, about a year ago, begs me to give you his love, and says he will never forget your great kindness to him; he wants you to tell his friends Mr. Seymour Mrs. Eleanora Johnson and her husband, Mr. John Baptist, Mr. John Goff, Mr. Sam. Jones and his cousin Billy, that he is well, and to come out, one and all, and bring their friends and relations to this fine country, where they will be happy and soon be rich. Good, and kind, and loved friend and master, me and all of us pray God to bless you long in the world, and to receive you in his heavenly kingdom—where we all hope to meet you once more, that we may be together forever, and separated no more; and may praise him forever together. Oh, much loved sir and friend, do write to us, and tell us how you are—all, from your faithful friend and servant.

GALWAY SMITH.

P. S.—Do Sir, tell Mr. Augustin, Edward, Madam Blenn, and all the colored people of New Orleans, to come to this fine country.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 9, 1845.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

In the columns of the Post of yesterday, there is a call for a meeting of the "Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County," to take measures for the nomination of a county ticket. The Post introduces this notice with some remarks, from which we make the following extract:

"We believe that there are but few men among us, of any party, who are not in favor of the extension of the Baltimore Rail Road to this city. To have this matter properly attended to, it is all-important that we should send *able* representatives from Allegheny county, and in order that our representatives should have a *proper influence* with the *majority* in the Legislature, it is necessary that they should be *members of the democratic party*. Many of the more sagacious and moderate of our opponents, think it the height of folly to suppose that the *Whig* candidates, if elected, could exercise the *slightest influence* in favor of the measure to which our citizens are looking with so much solicitude, and they are waiting anxiously to see who the Democrats will bring into the field, so that they can use their influence in favor of their election, and thus render an important service to the Rail Road."

This is certainly a very modest paragraph, and could only have been conceived by men accustomed to calculate largely upon the gullibility of their readers. We agree with the Post that it is "all important" that Allegheny county should send "*able* representatives;" but this is the first time we learned that *able* men can only be found in the Democratic party. For our part we think it will be very difficult for them to select a more able ticket, than the one nominated by the Antimasonic and Whig Convention. They certainly never have done so within our recollection.

But, to exercise "proper influence" with the "majority of the Legislature," says the Post, our representatives should be "members of the Democratic party." Here two things are assumed; one is, that the "majority" of the next Legislature is certain to be of the Locofoco party, which we cannot admit; and the second is, that the Locofoco majority, should there be such, will be composed of fools or knaves, which the Post will hardly admit,

We know that through the operation of the Locofoco Gerrymandering apportionment law, that for the last few years the Locofocos have succeeded in securing a small majority, but it is not certain that the same result will follow this year.—This would be to take it for granted that the people are not increasing in intelligence, in the knowledge of correct principles, and in abhorrence of Locofoco deception. The Post should recollect too, that in spite of the most shameful frauds we came very near carrying the state last fall, and that we shook the very foundations of Democratic misrule.

But admitting that the Locofocos have a majority in the next Legislature, it does not follow that every man of that majority will be so much of a Locofoco that he cannot do the western part of the State justice, by voting for the right of way for the Railroad. In fact that matter has no more to do with party politics, than that celebrated individual, "the man in the moon." The representative who takes an oath to discharge his duty to the people, who would suffer his political feeling to influence him in voting on such a subject, is either a knave or a fool, and we have not quite so bad an opinion as that of even a Locofoco majority.

The Post's position admits entirely too much for the credit of its own party, and it would do well not to press it. It admits that "Democratic representatives" are a merchantable article, to be bought and sold in the markets by political influences, while justice and right is forgotten.

The *modest* assertion of the Post about "sagacious and moderate" Whigs thinking it the height of folly to suppose the Whig candidates could exert the "*slightest influence*" in favor of the Railroad, is one of those broad declarations of that paper that savor of the ridiculous. These sagacious and moderate *Whigs* would be a curiosity in a museum of monstrosities, and are composed of just such materials as voted for JAMES K. POLK, to *save* the Tariff and *prevent* the Annexation of Texas!

The Whigs of Allegheny county, who gave upwards of *two thousand majority* for CLAY and MARKLE last fall, are not to be caught with such gull-traps as this attempted to be set by the Post. Their "sagacity," indeed, would not be remarkable, could they not understand the *ruse* attempted by the Locofoco wire-workers to reduce the glorious Whig majority of this county. The Post must try some other game. This will not save Locofocoism.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We rejoice to see a more liberal spirit manifested in some parts of our State in reference to this road, in regard to allowing the right of way to Pittsburgh. These indications assure us that the next Legislature will undoubtedly pass a law allowing this right, on fair and reasonable conditions, provided the Company shall defer a final decision until that period. An article in the "Bradford Reporter," of July 2, published in Towanda, Pa., takes a very common-sense view of the matter, in noticing a speech on that subject, by our late able Representative, T. J. BIGHAM, Esq.

The article justly condemns a narrow, selfish policy, in matters of internal improvement, and complains of the course pursued by Philadelphia. He expresses the opinion entertained by many judicious men, that the extension of the Baltimore Rail Road to Pittsburgh, would greatly benefit Philadelphia, and the eastern part of the State, and then proceeds:

"In a true democratic spirit—if we may be pardoned a political allusion *en passant*—we demand that the greatest good of the greatest number be consulted. Throw wide open to the generous struggles of enterprise every outlet, inlet and avenue in the State. Open a side-lock at Black's Eddy on the Delaware;—give permission to the New York and Erie Rail-way to enter Pike county; and the Baltimore and Ohio Road to go to Pittsburgh; the internal resources of Pennsylvania—her 'everlasting hills' of iron and coal, can only be profitably developed by such a policy. Must Wyoming and Lehigh carry their coal *through* Philadelphia to market, because the Schuylkill route lies in that direction? If the State at large is prospering, Philadelphia will do well enough. Take the case of the Tide Water Canal;—it was croaked over year after year, as fraught with all that was destructive of the trade of the Susquehanna valley, with Philadelphia. It was completed notwithstanding; and every intelligent merchant now admits that it has increased that very trade. Baltimore capital was the means of its construction.

The strife of the Atlantic cities for the trade of the great west is a noble one. A WORLD is behind the barriers through which these interests are making their path-ways; and its business is the guerdon of the strife! This struggle involves the work of turning the trade and business of that magnificent region, out of the down-hill route of the rivers, and giving it a direction contrary to the physical tendency of things. It would be a useless and absurd effort in itself, were it not that mind controls matter; and the *business-mind* (so to speak) of the country, is between Baltimore and Quebec—bounded by climate on one side, and checked by institutions on the other.

Thus far, New York has entered the lists to secure the trade of the northwest, striving for, and winning too, what naturally (and especially with the aid of the Welland canal,) would have gone to sea through the St. Lawrence. Boston is the rival of New York in this part of the field; and most gallantly has she borne herself. Philadelphia has always had an eager and wistful gaze to the southwest. She deemed the struggle ended when she saw completed the line of canal and railway across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh. But Baltimore is equally eager in the strife. The commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-way and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, evince that she is no despicable competitor for the prize.

What then is Pennsylvania to do in this crisis? She cannot stay these efforts; Baltimore, New York and Boston will not turn aside from their long cherished projects. But our immense advantage of position, if properly regarded by our capitalists, and by our Legislature, will enable us to make all these efforts of our enterprising neighbors, minister to the prosperity of our own commercial metropolis, and of the state at large.

Common right and common reason forbid that we should settle down upon the policy of keeping our present facilities of transportation without alteration or improvement; or that Philadelphia should be the only focus of new avenues. It is equally plain that Pennsylvania should if possible, secure the location of the distributing depots of the western trade within her own borders.

As Pennsylvanians, while on many accounts we are proud of Philadelphia, and pleased at every evidence of her prosperity—yet Pittsburgh has equal claim to our sympathies. Let justice be done—let a fair and liberal policy be pursued, though a better place than either, should fall. The trade of the south west—from Missouri and upper Mississippi, will chiefly seek the sea-board by passing up the Ohio to some suitable point of divergence. So also, the trade of the north west will mainly centre in some harbor on Lake Erie. Do what we will—these results are inevitable. But we *can* have something both to say and to do—in fixing these points. We may force the former away from our own enterprizing Pittsburgh—stopping it at Cincinnati or Wheeling—by a soulless and narrow policy in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road. In regard to the other, we may draw it to Erie by encouraging, or drive it to Dunkirk and Buffalo, by opposing the advances of the New York and Erie rail-road.

We commend the above remarks to the attention of our Baltimore friends, as evidencing a more liberal spirit on the part of Pennsylvania, and as giving an earnest that the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will assuredly be granted next winter.

THE TEXAN NEWS---ANNNEXATION.

The Texas Congress has agreed, by an unanimous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress. The news was brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton, which arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, in nine days from Galveston, and with advices from Washington, (Texas,) to the 21st of June.

DR. WRIGHT, who came in the Princeton as bearer of despatches, immediately proceeded to Washington, and the following memoranda furnished by him is published in the Union of Thursday night:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sail. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good and hourly average with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texian Congress, have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Capt Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as dependent upon himself."

The Texan Convention which was to meet on Friday (4th of July) there was no doubt would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones, in his message to the Congress, referred to the fact of a treaty with Mexico for the independence of Texas, and submitted it to the Senate along with the resolutions for annexation.

The treaty with Mexico contained these conditions.

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever;

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters to the arbitration of umpires.

This treaty was considered in secret session of the Senate on the 21st of June and rejected by a unanimous vote.

Now that Texas *is annexed* to the United States beyond the hope of its ever being separated again, it is much to be regretted that some boundary with Mexico had not been agreed upon. It was thought that the treaty for independence might contain some provision of the kind; but it appears that it only stipulate that the boundary should be referred to umpires.

THE MORMON TRIALS.—The extra term of the Hancock County (Illinois) Circuit Court for the trial of the indictment against the persons charged with the murder of *Hyram Smith*, Joe's brother, was appointed for Tuesday the 24th of June, at Carthage. We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the Court acordingly met, and remained in session until Wednesday morning; when no person appearing in behalf of the State to prosecute the indictment, the Judge ordered the case to be stricken from the docket, remarking that, inasmuch as neither the prosecuting attorney, nor the agent of the State, who prosecuted the first indictment, had thought proper to attend, although officially notified of the time of holding court, he would decline appointing a prosecutor. The accused were all present and desired a trial preferring a verdict of acquittal from a jury, and having the matter thoroughly put to rest. Nearly one hundred witnesses were summoned on the part of the State.

In the case of *Deming*, for killing Dr. MARSHALL, the Grand Jury, summoned immediately after the committal of the act, returned an indictment for *murder*. On the 26th, the prisoner appeared in Coutt. and asked to be admitted to bail. He was required to give bail in the sum of $5000. The bail had not been given when last heard from.

"RALLY WHIGS!"

Below we publish an excellent Whig song, which we hope every Whig who can sing will learn, and while they sing it, will firmly resolve, in the language of the closing lines, "To rally for a brighter day!"

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

MARTINSBURGH, June 25th, 1845.

I don't like to be obstinate—but I cannot give it up yet. I have grown up with an abiding confidence in our Republican institutions, in the cheering hope, that the principles of '76 were the dawn of a brighter day to the nations of the earth—something like a grand discovery in the science of government—and I have hoped on, thro' the dark days of modern Democracy (in other words, *Jacksonism*) that *that ilk*, was doomed to die, like its author. This

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 10, 1845

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

For Assembly,

T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham.

WHIG FESTIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.
Letter from Mr Clay.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the Whigs of Philadelphia celebrated the Fourth of July at the Chinese Museum. The Festival was a brilliant one. The immense saloon was tastefully ornamented with banners, flags and portraits; while three immense tables extending the whole length of the building, presented quite an inviting appearance. Among the portraits was a handsome one of Mr. Clay, elegantly festooned in the American Flag, and bearing this appropriate inscription:

"*Henry Clay; the Champion of American Industry.*"

The banners, &c. were inscribed with appropriate mottos, such as

"*Gratitude to those who have served their Country long and well.*"

"*Justice to Henry Clay,*"

The company was very large; and it was found necessary after about six hundred had partaken of the dinner, to re-arrange some of the tables for others. The Hon. E. Joy Morris presided, with great ability and propriety, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. Among the guests were the Hon. James Cooper, of Adams, the venerable John Ely, a soldier of the Revolution, and one or two others who shared the perils of that glorious period.

Among the regular toasts were the following.

4. The Memory of the Sages and Soldiers of the Revolution—Their names are upon the roll of fame, their services upon our hearts.

5. The Judiciary of the United States—The sheet anchor of the Constitution—the bulwark against faction and usurpation.

6. The Memory of Washington—The model of human excellence.

7. Henry Clay—Posterity will do justice to the statesman, whose benefactions upon his age and country were rewarded only by the proscription and ingratitude of those whom he served.

8. The Union—A bond of social and political happiness; the traitor against the hallowed compact betrays his race and country.

9. The Whigs of the Union—United in 1840 and victorious; divided in 1844 and defeated. The errors of the past are beacons for the future.

10. The Army and Navy—The monitory voice of the nation, that ensures its honorable peace.

11. The Whig Tariff of '42—the source of present, and the pledge of future prosperity.

12. Religious Liberty—Guarranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and consecrated by the sufferings of our ancestors; the priceless boon wrung by ages of war and strife from kings and tyrants. Republicans will not violate what Despots dare not touch.

13. Woman—

Creature, in whom exists
Whatever can to sight or thought be formed,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet.

After the fourth toast had been read, the President of the Day make a few brief and eloquent remarks in relation to the soldiers of the Revolution their services, and proposed Three Cheers for the Army of the Revolution and its Survivors. They were given withgreat cordiality, Mr. Ely immediately made a suitable acknowledgment.

When the seventh toast was proposed—*nine cheers*—long, loud and enthusiastic, were given for HENRY CLAY.

When the eleventh toast was read, the President of the Day, in some appropriate remarks, announced the presence of the Hon. James Cooper—a gentleman who took a distinguished part in advocating the Tariff of 1842. This announcement was received with lively demonstrations by the company; and as soon as the applause had ceased, Mr. Cooper rose and made an admirable address. He gave an interesting history of the movements in Congress connected with the passage of the Tariff, alluded in proper terms to the course pursued during the last campaign by our political opponents, in relation to this great and beneficent measure, passed a glowing eulogium upon the character and services of Henry Clay, and concluded by urging the Whigs to go on in support of their principles, confident of their merits and justice, and assured of ultimate success Mr. C. was frequently applauded, and took his seat amid hearty cheers.

In the course of the afternoon, speeches were made, spirit-stirring and to the purpose, by the Hon. E. Joy Morris, Col. Swift, Mr, Collins, and others. Letters were also read from Mr. Clay, Reverdy Johnson, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Randall, and others, all of which will be included in the official account. We have obtained a copy of Mr. Clay's, which, altho' brief, will be read with delight by his numerous friends.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1845.

Gentlemen—I should be very happy to be able to accept your invitation, and to join my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, in celebrating the approaching National anniversary. I am sure that my visit, like every previous one that I ever made to Philadelphia, would be attended with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. And I should be glad of an opportunity to express to my numerous friends in that city, my grateful sense of the many acts of friendship which I have experienced at their hands, and of the obligations under which they have placed me.

But the distance of my residence, and other obstacles, prevent my attendance at the proposed celebration. I must content myself, therefore, with expressing the hopethat it may pass off in themost agreeable manner, confirming and in vigorating all who unite in it, in devotion to the principles established by the great event intended to be commemorated.

I offer to you, gentleman, the respectful salutation of an old and faithful friend. H. CLAY.

Messrs. John Swift John Scholefield, and John T. Maul, &c., &c.,

The Festival throughout, was harmoneius, enthusiastic, honorable to the Committee of Arrangements, and well calculated to gratify the Whigs of Philadelphia.

MODEST—VERY!—The editors of the "Iron "City say that *their* paper "is acknowledged on all hands, to be the cheapest and *best* weekly paper published in Pittsburgh."

We recollect to have seen in an ancient and venerable book, the sayings of a certain wise man, which read somewhat on this wise:—"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips." "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit! There is more hope of a fool than of him."

☞A very singular and melancholy accident occurred in Washington, on the 4th of July. An exhibition of Fireworks took place in the evening, when by some accident a stand of twelve rockets went off in a horizontal direction, and killed one man instantly, and wounded several others.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

BRIDGEWATER, Pa., Saturday, July 5.

FOURTH DAY.—The Conference spent some time in devotional exercises this morning, at the opening of the session, after which the fifth question was resumed and finished. The recommendations of Local Preachers to Deacon's and Elder's orders were then called for and acted on.

Revs. J. McLean and Lewis Clarke, of the Erie Conference, and Rev. — Wollascroft, formerly of the Kentucky Conference, were introduced by the Bishop.

The Seventh Question, "Who are supernumeraries?" was taken up. (A supernumerary is one who, for want of health or on account of age, is not able to render full service.) Among those in this list was the Rev. William Stevens, a venerable man, who has been for about a half a century a most faithful minister of the Gospel. He made a few remarks to the Conference, which deeply affected the body and the audience. He said that he was born in Massachusetts, amid the roar of the cannon of the Revolution. He lost his father in the Revolutionary conflict; God had taken him up. He had belonged to several different Conferences. His health had failed much during the past year. His labor was nearly done. He must retire; but his prospects of heaven were bright and cheering. He was granted a superannuated relation.

The Eighth Question was taken up, viz: "Who are the superannuated preachers?" A certificate was read concerning Rev. John West, who resides within the bounds of the Ohio Conference. His relation was continued. Rev. Richard Armstrong was also continued in the same relation. Rev. William Knox made a few affecting observations, and retired from the room under benedictions of the Conference. The name of Rev. Thornton Fleming was called. His Presiding Elder spoke for him; said he was not present, and probably never would be in an Annual Conference again. He was just waiting in patience for his release. He had no doubt that when called away he would go to heaven as straight as an arrow. Rev. J. Monroe gave an interesting account of a recent visit to this veteran, which, together with some statements of Rev. J. G. Sansom, were listened to with intense interest. He was continued in a superannuated relation. Rev. J. Somerville and Rev. Simon Lauck, also aged men, highly esteemed, were continued in this relation. Several others, younger men, were, on account of delicate health, continued as heretofore.

The Conference had a session in the afternoon, to-day. The statistics were attended to; after which the examination of the character of the Elders was commenced and continued till the Conference adjourned.

MONDAY MORNING.—FIFTH DAY.

The several pulpits in the vicinity, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, &c., were filled yesterday, by the members of the Conference. The ordination of Deacons took place in the morning in the Bridgewater church. Sermon by Rev. T. M. Hudson. The Elders were ordained in the Grove in the afternoon. Discourse by Rev. J. G. Sansem. There was an intense anxiety to hear the Bishop preach. People came from a great distance, many from your city, chiefly to hear him; but the state of his health would not admit of his preaching, especially in the open air. And if he had preached in any one of the houses it would not have accommodated one half the crowds who would have been present on the occasion. Bishop Hamline has the reputation of being a very eloquent and powerful preacher; and being a stranger, the desire was very great, on the part of both preachers and people to hear him. It is hoped he may yet be able to gratify the desire.

The examination of the Elders was continued and concluded with one exception. Some miscellaneous business was attended to. Rev E. Bates addressed the Conference on the subject of Christian Mission and a paper published by him entitled the Evangelical Union."

The Bishop announced at the close of the session that in all probability the business of the Conference would be finished and the Conference be ready to adjourn to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

The business of Allegheny College comes up this afternoon.

By Clairvoyance.—The appointments in the *Cabinet* are in a state of forwardness. Most of them have been made. Some very difficult cases are yet to be settled however. The appointments for your *cities* may be considered as fixed. Several changes there. But some who were there last year will return. Further this deponent saith not, at present. ***

BRIDGEWATER, July 9th, 1845.

The Conference has just adjourned, *sine die*, after the reading of the appointments, which you will find below. The next conference is to be held at Uniontown. Yours, &c. ***

Appointments of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—J. G. SANSOM P. E.
Liberty street: G. S. Holmes.
Smithfield street: Dr. A. A. Jimeson.
Wesley Chapel: D. S. Welling.
Asbury and Welsh Mission: W. F. Lauck, E. Roberts.
Birmingham: J. Knox.
Blairsville: C. C. Best.
Kittanning: W. Lynch.
Murraysville: D. Gordon, D. P. Mitchell.
Ligonier: J. L. Irwin. J. F. Nessley.
Johnstown: J. D. Cramer.
East Liberty: C. Foster, A. Rich.
Indiana: J. White, G. Cranage.
Wm. Hunter, editor of Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.
J. H. White, Agent for Allegheny College.

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT.—J. J. Swayze P. E.
Uniontown: W. Cox.
Brownsville: J. Gibson.
Fayette: S. Wakefield, J. F. Burris.
Redstone: A. Young, A. C. Gallahue.
West Newton: J. Moffit, D. Sharp.
Connellsville: J. B. West, M. P. Jimeson.
Somerset: H. R. Kern.
Lexington: J. G. Maple.
Addison: John Coil.
Allegheny: J. W. Fribley, M. Bishop,
Brandonville: R. J. White.

CLARKSBURGH DISTRICT—S. Elliott, P. E.
Clarksburgh: Dr. J. Henderson.
Morgantown: E. Birkett.
Morgantown Ct: G. Martin, P. Pelly.
Marion: M. Titchnell, J. Ray.
Kingwood: Isaac McClaskey, J. W. Reger, Sup.
Kenhawa: J. W. Snodgrass, J. Craig.
Weston: F. De Hass, B. Ison.
Milford: F. H. Read, W. C. McCarty.
Buckhannon: J. S. Patterson, H. C. Dean.
Beverly: R. Laughlin.
Barbour: J. S. Best, J. Birkett.
Williamsport: A. A. Reger, J. Dillon.
Lumberport: J. M. Dudley.
Gordon Battelle, Principal of North Western Virginia Academy.

WHEELING DISTRICT—S. E. Babcock, P. E.
Wheeling: W. Kenney.
Triadelphia: W. Summers.
Wellsburg and Franklin: W. D. Lemon.
Florence: J. Monroe, R. Jordan,
Washington: C. Cooke, D. D.
Beallsville: H. Hill, Isaiah Adams.
Monongahela City: W. Smith.
Chartiers: G. McCasky, F. Moore.
Finleyville: J. Gregg.
Greensboro': B. F. Sedwick.
Waynesburgh: M. L. Weekly, D. Niel.
Carmichaeltown: A. Jackson, Dr. J. W. Scoles.
Ohio: S. G. J. Worthington, H. Cree.

OHIO DISTRICT—J. Spencer, P. E.
Claysville: S. Cheney, I. N. Turner.
Elizabeth: W. C. Henderson, W. B. McFarland.
Martinsville: P. M. M'Gowan.
Middlebourne: Chester Morrison, R. W. Barnes.
Harrisville: J. L. Clarke.
Newport: P. Green, J. D. Rich, S. D. Jones, Sup.
Brownsville: W. C. P. Hamilton, J. Shearer.
Woodsfield: Israel Archbold, J. W. Flowers.
Clarington: J. Shaw.
New Martinsville: G. Jones.
Smithfield: P. Cooke, I. N. McAbee.
St. Clairsville: J. Montgomery, D. Trueman.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT—S. R. Brockunier, P.E.
Barnesville: J. Drummond, R. Boyd, T. M'Cleery.
Washington: E. Taylor, W. Athey, R. Douglass.
Summerfield: H. Wharton, J. Hare.
McConnellsville: L. Petty, R. Stevenson.
Sharon: J. K. M'Clure, J. Phillips.
Cumberland: S. Lewis, W. Divinney,
Cambridge: E. G. Nicholson.
Norwich: Isaac N. Baird, D. Cross.
Coshocton: E. P. Jacob.
West Chester: Dr. A. McGee, T. R. Ruckle.
Flushing: W. Tipton, P. F. Jones.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—H. Gilmore, P. E.
Steubenville: C. D. Battelle.
Cadiz: E. Hays, B. F. Sawhill.
Richmond: J. C. Taylor, C. E. Weirich.
Moorfield: J. J. Covert.
Knoxville: T. Winstanley.
Leesburgh: H. Bradshaw, S. Longden.
Deersville: S. W. Day, G. A. Lowman.
New Philadelphia: J. W. Miner, A. Devoes.
Carrollton: M. A. Ruter.
Massillon: H. C. Boyers.
Canton: L. Burton.
Paris: J. Murray, W. A. Cook, T. Thompson, Sup.

BEAVER DISTRICT—R. Hopkins, P. E.
Beaver St, Allegheny: T. M. Hudson.
South Common " Israel Dallas.
Butler: J. S. Williams, W. Cooper.
Sewickley: W. Long, J. W. Baker.
New Brighton: D. R. Hawkins, W. P. Blackburn.
Beaver: D. L. Dempsey.
Bridgewater: A. M. Brown.
Columbiana: N. Callender, J. K. Miller.
Salem: J. M. Bray, H. Ambler.
Lima: D. Hess, W. N. Gillmore.
Hanover: H. McCall, J. Huston.
New Lisbon: Chas. Thorn.
Wellsville: C. H. Jackson.
G. D. Kinnear, and H. J. Clark, Agent for Allegheny College.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the convocation of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in this city, says the New York Commercial, only four were present, viz: Bishops Hedding, Waugh, Morris and Janes. Bishop Soule, by letter, declined to attend, and Bishop Hamline notified his colleagues that he should be prevented by other engagements.—Bishop Andrew, we believe, was not notified. The resolutions adopted are understood to be a full recognition of the separation agreed upon at the late Louisville convention, as in accordance with the authority and action of the late General Conference; and also a decision that the majority of every society in the border conferences have authority to determine by vote to which side of the line they will be attached, and the Bishops attending these conferences will act accordingly. A new plan of episcopal visitation has been agreed upon, the jurisdiction over the Southern conferences being regarded as terminated on the part of the Bishops adhering to the North.

THE SECOND GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN QUEBEC.

The additional terrible disaster, which has fallen upon Quebec, will excite the sympathy and commiseration of the whole country, and will doubtless call forth extensive benevolence. In calamities of this kind, the boundaries of nations should be forgotten. We are all one family, and our active sympathies should alike flow to all. We copy below, some of the particulars of this terrible calamity:

From the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.

QUEBEC, June 30.

It pleased the Almighty, in His wisdom, to devastate our city on the 28th of last month, and it has again seen fit to Him, to visit us with a scourge. On Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the back premises of M. Texsier, notary, St. John's Suburbs, which spread with unrelenting fury until 9 o'clock the next morning, and which in its course, consumed about 1300 dwellings, and, at the least, rendered homeless 6000 persons. Human aid was of no avail. Water could not be obtained to any extent, and even when had, was of little avail, owing to the rapid progress of the destructive element.

About thirty streets are now in ruins from this fire alone.

The following is the amount of insurance effected:

Canada office,	$160,000
Quebec "	60,800
Montreal, "	14,000
Phœnix "	4,700

The Canada, I am assured, will redeem its obligations; its capital, I believe, is $400,000, and by the conflagration of the 28th ult., it lost $200-000.

The flames spread, as during the last fire, from street to street, by the burning flakes scattered by the gale then blowing—for, as on the 28th, there had been a previous continuance of dry weather, and at the time of the break out of the fire, there had raged a violent wind from the N. E.

The scene of danger was one truly fearful as on the 28th, apathy prevailed, not from a want of the feeling which compels exertion, but from a mental paralysis.

One fire more, under like circumstances, would blot Quebec from the list of cities.

Meetings were held yesterday and to-day, and this night a deputation, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mosseigneur de Sidmye, and the Honorables, G. Pemperton, L. Massue, A. W. Cochrane, with the city and county members, proceed to Montreal to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor General upon the subject.

Bread was yesterday distributed to about 1200 persons, whose only refuge was the highway.—This day, upwards of that number have received similar relief.

Tents, granted by the military, were put up last night on the Plains of Abraham, for the reception of the wanderers.

Very many of the sufferers by the first fire, were a second time burnt out. The houses of the most respectable families within the walls, are open to the refugees, and some have received additional inmates to the number of fifty! Much misery must ensue, and I fear disease also. All that human power and wise suggestions can effect will be effected, but all must prove inadequate.

I can safely say, that not a family in Quebeh has escaped a share of these two dire calamities. Labor, prior to this, was scarce enough; our port is crowded with ships; timber arrived but slowly, and the mercantile community, in its own operations, was much embarrassed, from the cause cited; but what will be the case now!

MR. SECRETARY WALKER.

Mr. Robt. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, is getting himself into trouble. On the appointment of Mr. Walker, to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. The Governor of Mississippi immediately appointed Mr. Jacob Thompson, then a member of the House of Representatives. His commission was enclosed in a letter to Mr. Walker, and very strangely never reached Mr. Thompson. The failure of the letter in reaching its destination, excited a controversy as to who was to be held responsible for the failure. Mr. J. S. Leake, a leading Locofoco in Mississippi, thereupon published a letter charging that Mr. Walker had "withheld the letter!"—And this reason is given in some of the papers for the withholding of it:

"It appears, that a bill had been pending in Congress, by which, jurisdiction in the Chickasaw claims, would be conferred upon the Courts of the District of Columbia. The object of this was, as the Sentinel asserts, to rob the government of a large sum to enrich certain speculators. Mr. Thompson, in exposing this fraud and denouncing it, by which its failure was caused, was unfortunate enough to bring on himself the anger of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, who was its zealous advocate, and who wreaked his vengeance by withholding from Thompson his appointment as Senator."

If this be so, Mr. W. has exposed himself to very serious imputations. So well convinced are the Locofocos of its truth, that their leading papers are calling on Mr. Polk to dismiss Mr. Walker from the Cabinet.

The Mississippian (another Locofoco paper) says:

"Gov. Brown, in the prompt discharge of a high duty, appointed Mr. Thompson a Senator in Congress. Mr. Thompson was at Washington when the commission arrived there, and would heve accepted the appointment, but his commission was suppressed. These are facts, and such as they are, we give them to the public. Mr. Walker has never yet acknowledged the reception of the "sealed package," containing the commission. It is certain that the rights of the people of Mississippi have been trampled down. Had the commission been a mere power of attorney from one individual to another, then the act of suppression would have been a private wrong. The offence in this case is of a much graver character. The commission proceeded from the PEOPLE OF A STATE. "WE DO APPOINT YOU," &c., is the language employed in the instrument itself."

THE CASE OF M'NULTY.—The Criminal Court of U. S. met at Washington on Monday, July 7, for the trial of C. J. M'NULTY, the defaulting Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. JAS. HORAN, the Council for the accused, has lately been appointed U. S. District Attorney. He told the Court it was impossible for *him* to prosecute the prisoner, and he wished the Court to decide whether he should defend him. The Court, after calling the witnesses for the U. S., nearly all of whom answered, adjourned till next day. The case therefore stands thus—no one to prosecute, no one to defend.

DEED OF BLOOD IN LOUISIANA.—We find the following in a Cincinnati paper of Tuesday:

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from the place, gave us the following particulars of dreadful deeds of blood committed on the Wachitta river, in Louisiana, a few days since. He stated that two planters living on adjoining plantations had a difficulty. An unruly horse, belonging to one, jumped into a lot, belonging to the other, which was shot. Soon after a negro, belonging to the owner of the horse, went over to the said plantations; he too, was shot. The same evening, the planter, who owned the horse and the negro, took his gun, went over to the planter's house who had shot his horse and negro, and, as he stood in his yard, deliberately shot him dead. The son of the dead planter, hearing the report of the gun came out of the house, when he was commanded to stand. As soon as the gun was reloaded the son was shot and immediately expired. The daughter of the planter then came to the door, when the monster drew his bowie-knife and cut her throat from ear to ear, and fled. The slaves on the plantation raised the alarm, and the fiend was pursued and taken, and committed to the nearest jail, to await a trial. These awfully terrific details are from a reliable source, and we can vouch for their correctness, although no names are given.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—WILSON SHANNON, Esq., late U. S. Minister to Mexico, has addressed a letter to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, on the subject of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican Indemnity. This letter is published in the Washington Union, and confirms, substantially, the statements made a few days ago by BENJAMIN E. GREENE, Esq., late Charge d'Affaires at Mexico. Mr. Voss, the American Agent, finding it impossible to obtain the money from the national treasury in Mexico, prevailed on the Government to give him drafts on the local treasuries for an amount sufficiently large to cover the principal and interest due on the instalments, and the cost of collecting the same, and transmitting the money to Vera Cruz. Mr. Voss receipted for these drafts as payment, and Mr. SHANNON, who arrived in Mexico after the arrangements had been entered into, sent to our Government the announcement with his own endorsement.

Mr. Voss placed the drafts in the hands of Messrs. Tayleur, Jamison & Co., in the city of Mexico, for collection; but the revolution broke out soon after, and the money intended to meet these drafts was diverted from that purpose by the Government of Mexico, and applied to its own purposes. Up to the time of Mr. SHANNON'S departure from Mexico, which was on the 14th of May last, the draft has not been paid.—No doubt, however was entertained by Mr. Voss or Mr. Jamison but that these drafts would be paid as soon as the Mexican government could command the pecuniary means. "That the government does not claim," remarks Mr. S., "that it is in any way released from the payment of these drafts; but the deranged state of the Mexican treasury, growing out of the late revolution, has heretofore prevented the Government from discharging them."

DIED—On Wednesday the 9th inst. at ¼ o'clock, A. M. ROBT. CARSON, aged 47. His friends are invited to attend his funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence in Diamond alley, near Wood st.

On the 9th inst. after a short illness, WM. SPENCE, in the 47th year of his age. The funeral will leave his former residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street above Smithfield. je24

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for all grades of clean washed wool free from burs, delivered at his warehouse, Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. WM BARKER.
Pittsburgh, may 16, w2mo*

ELIJAH BLACK

GRATEFULLY acknowledges his indebtedness to his old customers, and being desirous to serve them, begs leave to say that he now offers them a selection of the most extensive and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in Pittsburgh, if they will favor him with a call, at Cain's Boot and Shoe Store and Shoe Manufactory, Fifth and Market sts. may12-3mw

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

ONE brick house in the Diamond, situated within a few doors of Federal street, the chief and leading market and business street in the city, containing in front 18 feet, and extending 70 feet. It is the best and most commodious house, as a store house, within the Diamond, having 5 rooms, a good cellar and drying lot for clothes.

ALSO—One frame house 15 feet, fronting and adjoining the same, containing a handsome store and 5 rooms.

ALSO—One frame house in the alley between the above premises, 70 feet back into the Diamond, containing 4 rooms.

ALSO—On a lease of eight years from the first of last April, subject to ground rent, and now under rent to very respectable tenants, and yielding a very handsome yearly profit rent.

ALSO—One frame house in Barnett's district, adjoining in the Second Ward within a few minutes walk of Federal st. being 16 feet in front and 32 in depth. The lot is in extent 100 feet by 20; the house is in thorough repair, containing four comfortable dwelling rooms.

ALSO—A profit rent arising from a house in Garrett's Row, in the Third Ward, yielding a yearly profit rent of $30, for 7 years.

All the above property the subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms for cash, and land if approved of. For particulars apply by letter or person to the subscriber. ROBERT DALZELL,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk Dyer, Carpet Weaver and Manufacturer, in the Diamond, Allegheny City je27-w3t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1845.
J. SHIPTON ..... JOHN SHEA ..... ROBERT BELL

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1845.

OUR PRICE CURRENT

The great press of other matter has crowded out the Price Current for this week. We remark that there have been no changes but what we carefully noted in the Review of the Market. We have bestowed, and will continue to bestow, the greatest care upon this department of our paper. No other costs one-half so much labor and care as this. We find our efforts to serve our friends abroad are appreciated by a rapid increase to our Weekly subscription list. Our friends within thirty miles should remember that postage *is free.*

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, July 9th, 1845.

State of Trade.—The hot season of the year is rapidly approaching, and with it comes dullness and monotony in the market. This week has been an improvement on the last, especially in the trade with the upper Allegheny, and a good many lots of Groceries, Merchandise, &c., have been shipped to that quarter in small boats. The rise was a moderate one, but it allowed a few Rafts and Metal boats to get down. We see a number of the Furnace proprietors in the market. Trade with the North via, Beaver has been interrupted all week, but the Lock alluded to in our last as undergoing an improvement, is about completed, and the navigation through to Cleveland and Erie will be resumed.

☞The Receipts mentioned in the Remarks below are the imports by *River* only for six days.

The Rivers are falling slowly. There has been more rain up the Allegheny, but we fear not enough to affect the stage of water. We have 4½ feet water in the channel. The Packets to ports above and below are all running. The Pennsylvania Canal continues in fine order.

Ashes—The inquiry this week has been in favor of Pots, of which some 300 casks were taken partly for cash and partly for barter, equivalent to 7c. cash. We are not advised of any sales of interior. Sales of 60 casks and bbls of Scorchings at 4c. 12 mos. The stock of Saleratus is increasing—it is dull. We have no sales of Pearls to report. Received, 701 casks and bbls scorchings, 25 do Pots, 12 do Pearls, and 3 tons Saleratus in boxes.

Ale is now scarce, and held at our quotations by the single cask.

Buckets—The stock of Buckets and Tubs is very light indeed—of the latter very few are to be had in the market.

Brooms—A few lots have come in through the week, but the stock is rather light, and mostly of poor quality. Sales from wagon at $2@2.50 per doz as to quality.

Beans—The market is bare of all kinds of Beans.—Our quotations, for want of some transactions to fix a price, are nominal.

Beeswax—Sale of 200 lbs prime Yellow from wagon at 22c.

Beef—Dried is selling at 6@7c ℔ lb from store, at which 500 lbs were taken.

Bacon—This week the market has presented no very prominent feature, and is characterized by the absence of any large transactions. The sales of city cured are about 50 casks, at 5½c for Shoulders, 6½c for Sides and assorted, and 7½c for Hams, the casks extra. The receipts from below by the rise fall far short of the expectations of our Packers, and they consequently are firmer at the above rates, though in one instance 5¾cts demanded for Shoulders, the advance in this case being based on the completion of eastern markets—no sales at that. The stock of Shoulders is very light. In country meat the transactions reach 40,000 lbs. Prime is taken at 5, 6 and 7c, and held in store at ½c advance. Inferior meat is selling at various prices below these. Received —140 hhds, 271 bbls, 7 bxs, 8 trcs and 586 pieces.

Bark—All the large tanneries have laid in their stocks of Bark, and it has, consequently, declined. Sales of Chesnut at $4 12½@4 25 ℔ cord.

Cotton Yarns—In twist there is no change, but dozen Yarn is ½c lower, and we alter our quotations to correspond.

Cotton—The receipts—408 bales—are nearly all for one Mill. We hear of no transactions or importance.

Cheese—The market is again pretty well cleared of W. R. Cheese. The stock is made up pretty much of the remnants of lots in store. The receipts are—none Of Prime and Fine Cheese we may quote the market bare. Sales of 1000 lbs of Goshen, in bxs, from store, at 10c ℔ lb.

Freights—The Ohio being again on the decline, an advance will of course follow as it gets low. We do not feel authorized at all to alter our rates—the contracts last made range within our quotations. The third class boats running from the Muskingum and other ports this side have fine return cargoes, mostly, however, of light rolling freight, as tobacco, wool in bales, &c. The Canal Warehouses are filling up again. Rates are the same, and we append former quotations:—

Articles.	Phil. & Balt.	N. York
Tobacco ..... per 100 lbs	50	60
Cotton	50	60
Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Butter, Lard Oil, &c	45	62½
Hemp	62½	80
Flour ..... per bbl	50	50
To Cincinnati—Dry Goods ℔ 100 lbs	12½@15 cents	
Heavy "	10 @12½	
Louisville—Dry Goods "	15 @20	
Heavy "	12½@15	
St. Louis —Dry Goods "	25 @40	
Heavy "	— @25	

Fruit—*Green*—The market is again nearly bare of foreign fruit, and as the season is over, it will probably remain so. Apples are coming in freely, and good eating have sold at $2 ℔ bbl on the Wharf.

Dried—Peaches are very scarce, and selling at $2.00 and by retail 2½@2.25 ℔ bu. Apples are retailing at 1 12½@1.25 ℔ bu. Figs are scarce, and but few in market. Bunch Raisins have declined—sales at $2.75 by the single box. Lisbon Almonds are held at the ℔ lb. Cocoa Nuts, fresh, $5.50 ℔ 100.

Feathers—The receipts of Feathers are unusually large, amounting to 862 sacks. We are not advised of any large transactions. From first hands we quote 26@27c as in quality. The amount of salted feathers packed up in the West is pretty large, and to embrace all the qualities we have seen offered here, we might quote 12½@35c as extremes. Our dealers, however, generally refuse to handle the prepared article.

Flour—The market has drooped through the week, and at present is quite dull. The extraordinary improvement in the Wheat crop in all parts of the country, and the fine order in which it has been got in so far, has cut up speculation by the roots. The sales of the week are limited, holders mostly preferring to store rather than accept the rates offered. The sales are about 2000 bbls at $3.56, 3.62, 3.68c and 3.70 @ 3.81. We now quote $3.56@3.62½ as the range of the market for inferior and good brands. Sales of 1500 bbls from store at 3.70@3.75. No new Flour yet offered. Received 3.69 bbls.

Fish—The sales in this market this season are larger than during any previous one. The stock now on hand is considerably lessened by the constant demand. Sales of No. 1 Herring at 4.75@5.00, and trimmed at 5.50@5.75 ℔ bbl. Sales of trimmed Shad at $9@9.50. No. 3 Mackerel are very quick at $9, but some are now held higher. Sales of Salmon to arrive at $17. Sales of smoked Herring to the city at $7½@8c ℔ box.

Feed is very scarce. The market is entirely bare of Bran, Shorts, &c.

Glass—We notice nothing of moment in the market. The stock of country brands of window is still light—of city brands the stock is better.

Grain—The well gained we receive from various parts of the S and the advancing States is highly favorable as regards the crops. The frost has injured the wheat severely in one or two sections, but generally this is not mentioned.

Wheat—Several small parcels, to the extent of 500 bu, were taken this week at 72c, weight, afloat, and 75c, weight, delivered.

Corn—We hear of no sales, and cannot quote from them. Our quotation is near the market.

Rye—Sales of 80 bu at 57½c, weight. A decline.

Oats have advanced since our last. About 1000 bush were sold from a boat at the River at 31½c. 1000 bu at the Canal sold at 28c. Sales of 500 bu in parcels at 31½c. Sale of 100 bu and 300 bu from store at 29½@30c ℔ bu.

Barley—The market is unsettled. A good deal of *new* is offered, but the Brewers generally refuse to buy. The last sale was at 80c ℔ bu. Old is preferred, and our quotations are for *that.*

Groceries—The market has been quiet through the week.

Sugar—The sales are confined to small lots of one to four hhds at 6¼ for good Fair to fair to strictly fine. The market droops. Common will not command over 5¾—Ref rates are ¼@½c higher. Received 41 hhds, and 155 bbls of Loaf.

Molasses—The sales are in small parcels at 32@33c, the last for single bbls. Received 200 bbls.

Coffee—The stock of Coffee in the market is composed almost wholly of Rio and this description is a shade lower. Sales of 300 bags at 7@7¼ for Common, 7½c for Fair, 7¾c for Good, and 7@7½c for Prime. Sales of Payne at 8¼@9c.

Hemp—Further and larger arrivals for this market. Sales of 15 bales at 84 ℔ 100 lbs. Received 463 bales.

Hay—Old Timothy is selling at $14 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs delivered. New Timothy is dull at a good deal less, but we have no sales within a few days to fix a price.

Lumber, Staves, &c—There is a good deal of feeling in the market at present, and comparatively little doing. A number of small Rafts have arrived, and many which suffered in some down have regrounded. We hear of sales of four Rafts, containing from 160,000 to 150,000 feet each, at $7 and $14 ℔ M feet for Common and Clear, and $7.25@14.50. $8 and $16 is generally demanded, but we have not learned that it has been paid. Sale of 500,000 Shingles from a raft at $2, but that has been refused by others. No alteration in the Yards yet. Shingles are selling at $2@2.50, as in quality, and Sawed Laths at $2 ℔ M. Cherry lumber, dry, is selling from the yards at $15@18 ℔ M ft. Of Poplar, except 4/4, there is very little to be had. In the Yards, Pine is without change. Shingles sell at $2@2.50, and sawed Laths at $2 ℔ M. Sales of 35,000 bbl Staves at $7.50 ℔ M.

Lard—Sales of 60 kegs No. 1 country rendered from wagon at 7c. The market is bare of stock in the hands of Packers. Sales of 75@80 kegs No. 1 from store at 7¼@7½ ℔ lb. Received 21 bbls, 80 kegs.

Metals—There is some stir in the market this week, particularly in Metals, as some 16 boats have arrived, and a number of the smelters are in the market.

Iron—The remarks of last week will apply to this. There is now a prospect that the "strike" will be accommodated soon, and that the Mills now standing will be in operation again. The "assortments" are rather broken, and some difficulty exists in furnishing several small sizes. We quote as before—Common Bar 3@3½, and Juniata Bar under 3½c, and one or two demand upon that.

Nails—The demand continues quite active, but the assortments are broken, and need to be filled up. The following are the present rates for Nails—10d $4 ℔ keg; 8d 4.25; 6d 4.75; 30 6.25 and firm. A No 2 article sells at 12½ ℔ keg less. We notice sales this week of rising 1,500 kegs.

Steel—Pittsburgh Blister and Spring are much firmer, but no change in prices.

Lead—The sales of the week comprise about 300 pigs, 3½ for large lots, cash and short time, and 3¾c for small reels.

Tin Plate is firm at our quotation, and sales of 25 bx @ The demand for Roofing is pretty large and increasing.

Pig Metal—There is considerable stir in the market, and negotiations for the sale of the Metal received this week are

PITTSBURGH, JULX 7, 1845.

THE TWO "GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS."—The Post says the "great achievement" resulting from the elevation of Mr. Polk, is the release of the convict DORR. The speaker at Providence, on the celebration of DORR's release from prison, said that DORR's name and influence placed JAMES K. POLK in the Presidential chair. Thus, of these two "great achievements," the last is the father of the first. POLK will carry his head high when he finds he ows his election to an an inmate of the Penitentiary—the redoubtable hero of Chepatchet—who when he found had not courage to fire his guns off, took himself off.

FIRE.—On Friday last, about noon, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Messrs. Blair and Lagram, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below the Lower Bridge. The shop was destroyed, together with 50,000 feet of lumber, belonging to Mr. DENNIS LEONARD. A good deal of finished carpenter's work, and several valuable chests of tools, were destroyed. It is generally supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ Three large boys, or young men, were bound over to answer at the next Court, for brutally maltreating a colored man in Allegheny last Friday. We hope they will be severely punished.

The approaching meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, called for the 12th instant, is viewed with growing interest. While Pittsburgh is still talking about the importance of having a committee here to represent her interests, Wheeling, we learn, has already a deputation on the ground.—*Baltimore American, July 4th.*

We beg leave to inform our Baltimore friends, that Pittsburgh has done more than *talk*; she has appointed a Committee to watch over her interests at the approaching meeting—and we hope the gentlemen composing it, if they have not already started, will see the importance of departing for that city immediately. No time should be lost.

☞ We find the following in the advertising columns of the New York Tribune. We hope some "colored lady" will gratify this "white gentleman's" inclinations, who, although he appears to have no love for the "*peculiar* institution," has certainly a very *peculiar* taste. However he is not singular in this, as a late Democratic Vice President can testify, besides hosts of others, in our southern states, who call themselves "white gentlemen."

"MATRIMONY.—A *White Gentleman* wishes to marry a *Colored Lady* of Education, of religious principles, and who is willing to reside in a Country where the accident of Complexion will not debar her from the Worship of God in any Church or Cathedral with the fairest of her sex, and where Character, not Color, is the passport to Society. The Advertiser is unacquainted with the Colored Ladies of this city; he therefore requests that any Lady answering this Advertisement will be candid and explicit in stating Age, Pecuniary Circumstances, &c. The greatest honor may be relied on. Address Q. Z. Tribune Office. Any White Lady who detests Slavery and is free from prejudice against Color, who may please to answer, will be attended to."

The Courier and Enquirer is quite indignant at the Tribune for admitting the advertisement, and uses a good deal of unnecessarily hard language. With regard to the advertiser himself, the Courier thinks he is a 'gentleman' for whose olfactory sensibilities a prudent man might hesitate in avouching, but he is evidently desirous of passing himself off as a man of taste, for he is provokingly particular in some of the main points.—The lady must be well educated, of religious principles, be willing to reside in an unprejudiced country and she must in an especial manner *have no prejudice herself against color.* This condition the advertiser does well in insisting on, for he is, we dare say, either snuff color or sky blue himself. We agree in the opinion with the Courier, that no respectable woman of color will so far forget her social position as to think of answering this impudent and disgusting missive."

☞ The editor of the United States Gazette has lately been on a trip to New England, and was in Providence on the day of DORR's liberation, that "great achievement" of the Democracy. He thus speaks of the matter:

THOMAS W. DORR,

Dorr, it has already been stated, was ejected from Prison last week, and he is now a free man, but not a *freeman*. Passing near Providence on Saturday, we were startled by a sharp crack, something like the sound of a large rifle, and on looking up, we discovered a little smoke rolling off the edge of a hill; and some half a dozen lads, with a remarkable independence of dress, were exercising their lungs in some discordant shouts.—We could not tell what was the object, until a gentleman informed us that it was a rejoicing on account of "Dorr's deliverance." He had been dismissed from Prison, and these persons, these "clam bakers," were celebrating the event with a couple of thimbles full of powder, and a rather larger quantity of New England *spirits*. On another eminence was erected a *birch* pole, from which, at some distance from its top, was wriggling in the wind something which looked like a coarse counterfeit of the American flag, with the Union down. These patriots appeared to have no regret at Mr. Dorr's want of political privileges. He had attempted to touch off a gun, and they had succeeded; he was out of prison, and so were they. Why, then, should there not be evidence of sympathy!

A HARD HIT.—Thomas W. Dorr, in his speech to the multitude assembled to congratulate him on his liberation, is said, by the Providence Journal, to have remarked that he noticed there many honest faces and brawny arms, which it gave him pleasure to see; but he regretted to say that he had not seen them on a certain occasion when he required their presence much more than he did then. This was a rebuke well merited by the shuffling cowards who deserted him at the trying moment. Will they pay him or it with their votes?

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, it is officially stated, was $781,464,18.

According to an article in the New York Herald, a Dorrite meeting called for Tuesday night proved to be a complete failure.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION ATTEMPTED IN MEXICO.—The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, dated

VERA CRUZ, June 11, 1845.

Our latest dates from Mexico reach to the 7th, at 7 P. M. On the same day the soldiers on duty at the palace pronounced for Federalism and took the President and some of the Ministers prisoners, but other troops having attacked and defeated them on the part of the Government, order was soon restored. Some twelve lives were lost and eighteen wounded.—*N. Y. Com. Adver.*

The Rev. Jos. H. Presley, of Allegheny city, has accepted the call of the Associate Reformed Church of this place, so long under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. Robert Reid.—The Rev. Mr. Presley arrived here last week, and divine service will be regularly performed in that church hereafter.—*Erie Gazette.*

☞ The Mississippi commenced falling on Saturday the 28th ult. at St. Louis, and the Missouri was also falling at the last accounts. The last Little Rock paper, state that the Arkansas was at its height and no damage done.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

BRIDGEWATER, Pa., Thursday, July 3.

SECOND DAY.—The Conference was opened this morning with the usual devotional exercises by Rev. Wesley Kenney. The resolution of yesterday to sit with closed doors, raised a tempest in certain quarters; and the opponents of that measure, reinforced by some out door influences and arguments, made a vigorous effort to reconsider the vote of yesterday, and succeeded. The Conference again sits with open doors. The examination of candidates for admission into full connexion in the Conference, took place this morning. It is a very solemn and impressive scene, particularly as conducted by Bishop Hamline.—The remarks which he interperses among the questions are exceedingly pertinent.

The Stewards of Conference called for the collection, made for the benefit of the superannuated preachers, and other matters.

The Bishop made a few remarks at the close of the Conference, congratulating them on that degree of harmony and kind feeling which prevailed, and which were well calculated to increase that feeling. The Conference closed with prayer by Rev. —— Kilbreth of Cincinnati.

* * *

BRIDGEWATER, Pa., Friday, July 4.

THIRD DAY.—The Conference was opened by reading, singing and prayer, by Rev. Simon Lauck. After some preliminary busines the Conference resumed the third Question of the Minutes, left unfinished yesterday, viz: "Who have been admitted into full connection, &c.?" This question was finished. The fifth Question was taken up, viz: "Who have been elected and ordained elders this year?" Four or five persons, after passing the usual strict examination of character and qualifications, were elected; but the question was unfinished when the Conference adjourned.

For the benefit of such readers as may not be familiar with the business of a Methodist Conference, it may be proper to observe that all the regular business is arranged in questions, to which the action of Conference is an answer. For instance, the President asks the question, according to the Discipline, "who are elected and ordained deacons this year?" The names of the candidates are then called one by one; they are examined as to qualifications and if found worthy and suitable, they are elected by the Conference, and in due time ordained by the Bishop. These names then appear in the Minutes as the answer to the question. This is a more expeditious mode of doing business, as it is not necessary to wait for motions, seconds, &c; but everything proceeds regularly, as a matter of course.

There was a great Sunday School celebration here to-day, by the different schools, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. They formed in procession and marched to a grove between Beaver and Bridgewater, accompanied by the Clergy and Military—with music sounding and banners waving, and other suitable demonstrations of respect for the day of the nation's birth. Rev. W. Kenney made the opening prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Hunter and Rev. Dr. Cooke, interspersed with dialogues by the children, singing, instrumental music, &c. All went off well, especially the refreshments at the conclusion.

There are few *on dits* flying. The members of the Bishop's Council are said to be remarkably taciturn. Unfortunately, as we out door folks think they are good at keeping secrets. I have a plan in my head for a speculation. I see by the papers that there are to be some lectures in your smoky city on mesmerism, clairvoyance, &c. I take it for granted that there must be some good mesmeric subjects found there, who can be thrown into a clairvoyant state. If so, and such subjects can be sent to the Moon and other distant countries, as is reported, to pry into and understand all mysteries, I propose to get into *communication* with some of this useful class of persons, and make some grand discoveries about the *appointments* of the ensuing year, for which so many of our Methodist friends, preachers and people, are waiting with deep anxiety. By this means I hope to be able to put the Gazette in possession of a full and perfect list of the appointments in advance of all other papers. Look out for the appointments, not by the slow process of the *Magnetic Telegraph*, but by *Magnetic Clairvoyance*. Perhaps you had better not print the above project, lest others infringe upon my patent, and profit by my invention.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Conference met at lowell, Mass., on Wednesday—the attendance full. Bishop Waugh presided the first day. On Thursday the venerable bishop was suddenly summoned away on account of the death of his daughter, near Philadelphia, and his place was taken by Bishop Janes. There was a motion made that the candidates for admission to the travelling connection be inquired of whether they belonged to the society of Odd Fellows. There was a debate of an hour or two when the motion was laid on the table.

MERCER COUNTY.—The Whigs of Mercer county have nominated the following ticket, to be supported at the October election. Success to it.

Assembly: George Sheakly, Thomas Pumroy,
Sheriff: John Moore.
Prothonotary: John Reynolds.
Register & Recorder: Robert M'Cormick.
Commissioner: Edward Hanna.
Auditor: Samuel Richards.
Treasurer: Wm. M'Elheny.
Coroner: M'Clure Cowan.
Trustees: Hugh Bingham, James Thomas.

A. MOSELY, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Richmond Whig to ROBERT GALLAHER' Esq., and his connexion with the press either as editor or proprietor has ceased. The editoriol department of the Whig is still under the control of JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, Esq. who will be aided by his former associate, JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq. and ROBERT H. GALLAHER, Esq.

☞ We find the following in the Washington Union, Polk's organ, taken from a Letter from Hon. R. J. Walker to the Senior Editor of the Mississippian, dated June 5th, 1845:

"It would be impossible for me to give you any adequate conception of the labors of this office [*Secretary of the Treasury*]. Suffice it to say, I never have any leisure. At present, my chief occupation is with the details of the Tariff. IT MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD."

The Washington Union states that Captain Conner [of the Gulf Squadron] has arrived at Pensacola. He reports that the Mexicans are fortifying Vera Cruz, but with not much prospect of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury the Public Deposites, subject to draft, on the 22d ultimo, amounted to $7,344,933, 68.

A Mormon Elder has been arrested; at Alton, Illinois, for taking up the rails on a portion of the railroad between Jacksonsville and Meredosia, and selling it.

Quaker Memorial on Slavery.

The following Memorial of the Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends is so excellent in its language and spirit that we take great pleasure in giving it a wide circulation. It must command the respect not only of the body to which it is addressed, but of the whole Country. Why should not Petitions such as this be sent to Congress from *all* the various religious bodies in the land?

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled:

Being convened in this our annual assembly, the condition of our fellow beings, held in slavery in this land, has been brought to our consideration and has renewedly awakened feelings of sympathy and deep commiseration, and we have deemed it obligatory on us at this time to call your attention to their case. That all men are born equal, endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are truths recognized by this government in the primary stages of its formation, and claimed as the foundation of its free institutions; yet, in contravention of these indestructible rights conferred by the Author of being on the whole human race about one sixth portion of the population of our country are still groaning in unconditional and interminable servitude, utterly unable to rise to man's high and glorious destiny, exposed to the liability every moment to be sold as chattels in the market, to have all the sympathies and affections of human nature violated, by the severance of every tender relation of life—relations which the Creator has made common to the race and designed should be sustained by all his children, and for the maintenance of which he has implanted deep and undying principles in every mind.—We would therefore earnestly call your attention to the case of these suffering fellow beings and entreat you, so far as by legislative action you can peacefully minister to their relief, to exert to the utmost extent the powers with which you are invested. Reflect we beseech you, that they and we are children of one common Father, who cannot look with approbation on the wrongs of any, and that to deprive any of those rights which He has made inherent and inalienable, is to violate His beneficent arrangements, oppose His government, and must bring, in its consequences, inevitable suffering and calamity to those who do so. It is righteousness only that exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people, and, may we not add, when continued in, the certain destruction of nations!

Signed on behalf and by direction of Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Farmington, in the State of New-York, by adjournments from the 9th of the 6th month to the 14th of the same, inclusive, 1845.

SUNDERLAND P. GARDNER,
MARY A. WHITE, } Clerks.

A SLAVE CASE.—The Indiana, Pa., Register, of July 2, relates the following incident. The slave-catcher has a poor chance on the free soil of Pennsylvania. We would advise our southern friends, that when their chattels escape to Pennsylvania, they had better let them go. We love freedom too well there to see any deprived of it.

On Thursday evening last about sundown, two persons arrived in town on horseback, having in possession a negro boy, tied and mounted behind one of them. The boy being known to a number of persons who were at the time upon the street, it was at once supposed that these men were slave-hunters, and that they had got hold of the boy with the intention of returning him to a slave state. This supposition soon turned up fact, when the feelings of the people became much excited and a determination prevailed that if any thing could be done, it shoul be done by which these men would be made to prove their right to the poor unfortunate African. Our court being in session, the next morning a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the slave-men and their prisoner were brought into court, before his honor Judge WHITE, who decided, after an impartial and patient hearing, that the boy should be set at liberty, and he was discharged. As the trembling creature went forth once more to breathe the free air of Heaven, a shout of rejoicing went up from the multitude, the like of which we have not heard for many days. The decision of the judge was principally upon the ground that the Laws of Virginia, by which these men claimed the boy as a slave, had not been produced, consequently there was a failure to establish the most important point in the case.

A RECORD.—We put on record the following extract from the Union of Saturday evening—which distinctly pledges the President to *one* term. We shall see. The immediate occasion of this declaration was the attempt making, as the Union says, in spite of all its assurances, to produce the impression that Mr. Polk is influenced by cliques having an eye to the succession. The Union, in reference to these charges, says:

"We deny at once that there is any foundation for any such suspicions in regard to the motives and course which are idly ascribed to the administration. Mr. Polk is in office but for four years. He positively disclaims a second term. What interest, then, has he to give away the offices of the government to this or to that man—to this or to that section—for the purpose of serving himself, or of favoring a successor? He was elected by all—he must be supported by all. His true policy is to do equal and exact justice by all; to favor none, to court not none; to satisfy all by his justice; to offend none by his partiality. We know that this has been his course; and that he means to pursue it."

"For the correctness of these *impressions*," not facts, says the Union, "we pledge whatever of character we may possess."

A HINT.—The True American, C. M. Clay's paper, holds the following language:

E. NEEDHAM.—The pro-slavery clique of Louisville seem wonderfully indignant at the remarks of Mr. E. Needham, in the Cincinnati Liberty Convention. They seem more sensitive to words than to acts. The only question to be asked, in this case, is, did Needham tell the TRUTH: if the crimes of which he spoke be true, every voter in the State of Kentucky is responsible for their perpetration. It is time that this solemn farce should cease—the truth is, no language can *misrepresent slavery.* "Mob" Needham, indeed! that is a double game. The slaveholders and their *sycophants*, will find that the *free white laborers of this land, composing four-fifths of the population, at the lowest estimate, are not slaves.* Slavery is doomed!—it must die!—the *first act of violence in its cause, will hasten its fate!*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY!—A carpet-bag, containing $10,000 in gold, in two bags equally divided, was sent by the American Exchange Bank, of this city, to the Meriden Bank, at Meriden, Conn., and deposited in the mate's state room, on board the steamer New Champion, on Saturday morning last. During the passage through the Sound to New Haven, some one effected an entrance to the room, forced opened the carpet-bag and stole one of the bags, containing $5,000, with weich he managed to escape, leaving the tag of the bag behind him, with the amount marked upon it. From the fact that the thief left the other bag, as also a package of $2,350 in bills for the Phœnix Bank, Hartford, undisturbed, it is supposed that the robbery was effected by some green hand at the business—probably by some one employed upon the boat. A special messenger from Hartford met the boat at New Haven and received the carpet-bag, but did not discover his loss till in the cars some twenty miles from New Haven. Information was speedily conveyed to this city, and yesterday two of the hands on board the Champion were arrested, but as yet no clue has been new ones.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We learn that Joseph Lawrence, Esq has been elected President of the Bank of the State of New York, in place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, appointed Collector of the Customs.

The entire stock of the "Branch of State Bank of Ohio, at Steubenville, has now been taken, and the stockholders will meet on the 5th of August to complete their organization.

Conviction of the Hodges—Murder in Nauvoo—Murder in Carthage.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WARSAW, Ills., June 24th, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To-day the Court for the trial of the persons indicted for the murder of *Hyram Smith,* commenced. Nothing was done in the case. A circumstance, however, occurred, which has filled this community with gloom. The reports which have just reached me from Carthage are these: That a slight altercation occurred between MINOR R. DEMING, sheriff of this county, and Dr. S. MARSHALL, which resulted in the death of the latter, by a pistol shot fired by the sheriff.

Dr. MARSHALL was a man who stood high in the community—distinguished for his peaceable disposition and correct deportment in all his intercourse with his fellow men—and has filled some of the most important offices in the county; and his death has naturally created great excitement, and the person by whose hands he has fallen having rendered himself already very obnoxious to the people of the county by his course, I should not be at all surprised if it led to other and more important results.

We have reports from Burlington, Iowa, that two of the *Hodges*, indicted for the murder of the Germans, in Lee county, have been convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th day of July next. The stage driver from Nauvoo, this morning, reports that another of the brothers of the Hodges was murdered in the streets of Nauvoo, the previous evening, having been stabbed in four places by an unknown hand—whether he was concerned with his brothers in the murder in Lee county, and this was an act of revenge, I am unable to say, but presume it grew out of this transaction.

The *crops* in this section of the country promise to be abundant; we have had rain for a week past, but it is believed that the wheat is too far advanced to be touched by *smut*, which usually follows rain and a warm sun. The corn looks unusually well.

MURDER IN NAUVOO.—On Monday night last, a man by the name of Hodges, brother to the men recently convicted at Burlington, was stabbed in Nauvoo, and died in a few hours.

The circumstances, as detailed to us, are as follows:

☞During the course of the trial at Burlington, a man by the name of Walker, stated on the witnesses' stand, that there was a gang of robbers about Nauvoo, who had made overtures to him to join them, and implicated the two Hodegs, who were under trial, and also their brothers living in Nauvoo.

The officers immediately started to arrest the Hodges, which they did about twelve o'clock on Monday night. After the arrest, a man called the brother of the man who was arrested, out, and, as soon as he stepped out of the room, stabbed him, so severely, that he died of the wound in a few hours.

On being asked by his mother if he knew who had stabbed him, he is said to have replied, "Yes, it was one of my best friends." This is all that is known in relation to the matter. It is, however, suspected that one of the gang being fearful that he would turn State's evidence, did the deed. The Hodges who was stabbed resided a short time since at Mechaniesville, in this county.

P. S. Another statement—and which we presume is nearer correct—is that Hodges had just returned from Burlington, where he had been to testify on behalf of his brothers; and that he was murdered to prevent his making disclosures, which he is said to have threatened.—*Warsaw Signal,* 25th.

The HODGES mentioned above, are the persons referred to in one of our letters from the west, as having attempted to rob a German family, in Lee county, Iowa, and murdered one man, and horribly mutilated another in the attempt. They are Mormons, one an elder. The trial came to a close in Burlington, on Saturday night, the 21st ult. On Sunday morning, the Court met to receive the verdict of the jury, and the accused were both pronounced guilty of murder. They have been sentenced to execution on the 15th of this month.

THE WORKINGS OF SLAVERY.

We find in the Green Mountain Freeman, a letter from Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, who has lately visited the settlements of the runaway slaves in Canada. Some of his statements are curious enough, and furnish a most significant illustration of the workings of the "peculiar institution."—Among the Canada fugitives is Mr. Daniel Chinn, who is a brother-in-law and father-in-law of Hon. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. That is, Col. Johnson married Mr. Chinn's sister Julia Ann, one of his own slaves, by whom he had two daughters that he recognized and educated as his children. Mrs. Johnson died of the cholera when that disease first made its appearance in the United States; and respectable men from Kentucky, testify that Col. Johnson has since lived with one of Mr. Chinn's daughters, as though she was his wife. This, according to common calculations, would make Mr. Chinn father-in-law of the venerable ex-Vice President of our great republican nation. It appears that Col. Johnson took Mr. Chinn's oldest son, Marcellus, on his first electioneering tour for the Vice Presidency; and that the boy left him at New York.—Johnson tried to obtain information respecting the boy's whereabouts of Lewis Tappan, Esq., who offered to bring him forward on condition that his free papers should *first* be made out and signed. This, the Col. refused to do. On his second electioneering tour, he took with him his body servant, the elder Mr. Chinn, in whom he placed unbounded confidence. But, like his son, he too chose to be a man, and left Johnson at Detroit, crossed over into Canada, and has resided there ever since. The Col. has written him two letters urging him to return to his service, one of which contained some rather severe threats if he did not. "Ludwick Daviess," one of Johnson's slaveholding companions, has also visited him at London, and used his best endeavors to persuade him to return.

Much credit, says Mr. Aspenwall, has been given to the Col., for his generous conduct to this family, but his conduct in becoming the father of children, by three women, the sisters of Mr. Chinn's wife, who is, in fact, both his brother-in-law and father-in law, and then selling them all, both the women and his own children, to James Peak, to be carried off in slavery, as Mr. Chinn states that he did, may not be so highly commended, though in point of morality, it will well compare with his other conduct.

Strenuous efforts are frequently made by masters, to recover their lost slaves, and not unfrequently are fugitives tempted, by the offer of freedom to themselves or their relatives, to betray their fellow fugitives. Mr. Aspenwall furnishes one example of this. Mr. Chinn, the slave of Col. Johnson above alluded to, was written to by Mr. Newton Craig, the keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, and told that if he would betray a slave of the latter, who was supposed to be in Canada, his son Daniel should be set free, and Col. Johnson, his former master, would also send him free papers for himself. The letter of Mr. Craig is cunningly worded, and offers inducements which must have had great force with a man situated like Mr. Chinn, but to his honor be it recorded, the temptation was not too strong for his manly virtue and integrity. No selfish desire to secure the freedom of a darling son, or to render his own situation more free from danger, could induce him to betray a companion in trouble. No man of sound principle can read the letter of Craig, knowing at the same time what answer was given to it by the fugitive, without feeling contempt for the former and admiration for the noble conduct of the latter. The slave was certainly most of a man.

This system of slavery may well be called "a *peculiar* institution," for in its principles and workings it has no parallel in heaven above or in the earth beneath. That will be a glorious day for our Cuontry which shall witness its peaceful overthrow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult, says:—

There was a rumour in town this morning which we think worthy of belief, that the Government has ordered all the troops on the Sabine to advance upon the Rio Grande, to rebel the menaced eruption of the Mexicans upon the territory of Texas.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune has the following important letter, brought by the Gulf Squadron at Pensacola:

VERA CRUZ, June 11, 1845.

With respect to politics, Texas is the all-absorbing topic of the day, and all eyes are turned in the direction of that country in anxious expectation of the final solution of the pending question. The Government and people generally are pretty well satisfied that nothing can now prevent annexation.

The former sees the moment arrive with regret when it must declare war or fall, and the latter wait with anxiety the arrival of the time for the Government to take a step which, but for them, would have been taken long since, without even reflecting on the consequences—the declaration of hostilities against the United States. As one of your celebrated editors says, *nous verrons.*

In the meanwhile, the Government is noiselessly marching troops from Mexico into the interior; and although their destination is said to be California, still the knowledge of the fact, that in that department the Government has no need, or immediate need, of more soldiers than are there now, would lead one to suppose that the real destination of those at present on the march northward is the frontier of Texas, or that vicinity.

It would be folly, perfect madness, for a country like this, distracted and without means, to go to war with the United States, and for a territory that does not belong to them, but I still think the measure will be resorted to. In my mind the matter does not admit of a doubt—if Texas is annexed, Mexico will declare war. Foreign merchants are purchasing up all the cochineal that can be bought, and remitting it to Europe by every opportunity.

Immigrants.—From the 2nd of April to the 30th of June, evening, there have arrived at the New York quarantine ground *thirty one thousand four hundred and fortythree* immigrants, of whom seventeen thousand, six hundred and sixty five arrived in June.

Mysterious.—The brig Porto Rico, of Belfast, Knowlton, master, cleared at Philadelphia on the 25th of June, bound for Boston, has been towed into the port of New York by pilots, who found her on Sandy Hook without any person on board.

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE LAW.—An almost *uncountable* number of letters were deposited in the City Post Office yesterday. We hear of one house that mailed one hundred and forty, of another that sent one hundred; of a third that pre paid the postage on sixty eight, and of many who sent from ten to forty. The Clerks were kept busily employed during the day, and had as much as they could do until the departure of the mails.

The Boston Post Office, we are told, was literally overwhelmed with letters. So in Philadelphia, and such, we venture to predict will be the fact everywhere.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the West Tennessee Whig.

MURDERED.—Perhaps the records of crime, in no age of the world, nor in any country, could produce a more revolting instance of murder, than a slip by the stage brings us an account of which took place recently in Tippah county in Mississippi. It is stated by the authority of this billet, that a few days since, while Mr. Adcock was travelling through the county of Tippah, having in company seven persons, among whom were two ladies, two children, himself and two small negroes, they were attacked at their camp, by a sanguinary scoundrel, and most brutally murdered, save the negroes, which he took in possession with other property belonging to Mr. Adcock, and left all five of the murdered persons upon the ground. He was pursued near this place, when the horses of his pursuers gave out—but he will be followed still. He passed through this place on Tuesday last, with the horses and negroce belonging to the murdered, and passed on towards Lexington, in Henderson county. Justice will overtake him. "Murder will out." Let the country look out for him—stop the career of the black hearted fiend.

P. S.—The murderer was taken in this county on Wednesday, and is now in our Jail.

A case of unusual interest was tried at the late term of the Claiborne Circuit Court, which resulted in the conviction of Isaac Tumey, for a rape on his step daughter. He was her guardian and she lived with him from the time she was eight years old. The circumstances of the case as detailed upon this trial, are too revolting for publication. Suffice it to say, that her extreme youth and her innocence, proved insufficient to shield her from the diabolical designs of the husband of her mother, and one who should have been the guardian of her younger years and protector of her innocence. The trial caused great excitement, and the verdict of "guilty," was received with shouts of applause by the assembled multitude. We learn from a gentleman of that county, that often, during the examination of witnesses, and the speechees of counsel, the details of the case, crought tears to the eyes of the court, the jury, and the bystanders.—*Natchez Courier.*

BLOODY AFFRAY IN FRANKFORT.—We learn from Frankfort, that an affray took place on Tuesday, between Mr. Stealy, proprietor of the Mansion House, and Dr. Roberts of Frankfort, in which the latter, was stabbed, it was supposed, mortally. We have no further particulars.—*Louisville Courier July 3.*

Sorrow for the Dead.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal; every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open; this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish, and the convulsive agony over the present ruin of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness, who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it, even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn, even from the charms of the living. O, the grave, the grave. It buries every error; covers every defect; extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation. There it is that we can call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy; there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene. The bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, noiseless attendance, its mute watchful assiduities. The last testimonies of expiring love. The feeble, fluttering, thrilling—O, how thrilling—pressure of the hand. The last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence. The faint, faltering accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection.

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate. There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited, every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never, never return to be soothed by thy contrition.

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent; if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness and of thy truth; if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought or word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee; if thou art a lover, and hast given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul; then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear; more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender, futile tributes of regret, but take warning by this, thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

STANDARD OF CHARACTER.

BY D. BETHUNE.

The prejudice of dark ages, when a false aristocracy contemned labor of any form as dishonorable necessity, is passing away, and should have no place in a philosophical or republican mind. To determine a man's position in society by the honest calling he follows in life, is as contrary to the justice of good sense, as it is to the genius of our political institutions. The petty distinctions of social rank which have obtained in this country, excite the deserved ridicule of calm observers of other lands. Nothing can be more absurd than pride of family, in people who scarcely know the birthplace of their grandfathers! or an assertion of superior nobility by one who sells cloth in packages, over another who sells ribands by the yard; or by the importer of bristles in hogsheads, or of hides in cargoes, over him who makes brushes or shoes; or by the professional man over either, when he is in reality the paid servant of them all. We are members of one body, necessarily dependent upon and contributive to each other's well being. To look down upon a neighbor because his way of serving the community differs from our own, is to despise ourselves. We should own no superiority but that of age, worth and wisdom. The highest officer of our government is entitled to honor, only as he faithfully administers to the people's good; and for one, without any preference to parties or individuals, I can see no humiliation in the retirement of a statesman, conscious of truth, from his lost magistracy to his farm; while I rejoice that there is but a single step from the log cabin to the capitol.

It proves the working like leaven of that blessed doctrine our fathers wrote upon the bond of our confederacy, the native equality of the people. Yet, certainly, cultivated intelligence is, as it should be, necessary to real respectability. The merchant is little more than a common carrier, and the mere mechanic than an animated machine, convenient and useful in supplying the needs and business of the community. To win our trust and deference, they must prove themselves mentally and morally worthy of it. It is when, leaving behind them with the dust of their warehouses and workshops their thirst for gain they exhibit a liberal patronage of art, the furtherance of science and religion, and when then the poor receive their unreluctant aid, the stranger their cheering hospitality, and every man their kindly courtesy; that we own them as brothers ir. their manhood, and venerate them as fathers after their heads are crowned with righteousness or hoariness. To acquire the elements of such a character, some years may well be spent in cultivating a taste for graceful thoughts, habits of philosophical observation, and sound notions of Christian, political and economical ethics.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, July 7. }

Flour—Very little arrived on Saturday—not enough to show the temper of the market. Sales of a few small lots at $3.56½, 3.62½ and 3.65 ₱ bbl.

Pig Metal—Sale of 10 tons good Allegheny at $32 specie.

Blooms—Sale of 100 tons Juniata Blooms, "Swoope King & Co's," at $65 ₱ ton, 4 mos. This is the only transaction in Blooms we hear of, and this 'make' is considered 'prime.'

Salt—None arriving. Sales of 175 bbls No. 1 delivered on the Wharf at $1.06¼ ₱ bbl, net. We notice a contract for *two thousand* bbls, to arrive, at $1 ₱ bbl net. This lot is old and yet in bulk at the works. The contract is for delivery at the Basin, clear of inspection.

Bacon—Nothing doing of importance—it has been arriving more freely for a few days. Sales of 12 hhds city cured in lots at 5¼c for Shoulders, 6¼c for Sides and assorted, and 7c for Hams. Sales of 4000 lbs good country meat at 5, 6 and 7c; and sales of same description of meat from store at 5¼, 6¼ and 7¼c ₱ lb.

Fruit—Apples of this season's growth are arriving, and sale on the Wharf of 15 bbls in good order at $2 ₱ bbl.

Wheat—Sale of 350 bu Wheat in bulk afloat at 72c, weight, the buyer to take it from the boat.

BUFFALO, July 1.

LAKE IMPORTS, &C. TO FIRST JULY.—Comparatively speaking, we never knew a month to pass with so light an import trade as we have had for June. In wool, staves, lumber and a few other bulky articles, the receipts exceed those of last season; but in the general range of those items which constitute the principal and most valuable staples of our trade, the falling off has been immense. Instead of 155,000 bbls flour for June last season, we have 36,000, and in lieu of 392,000 bu wheat, 224,000 have been landed, and so through almost our whole imports. Ashes have come forward freely since the commencement of navigation, and exceed all previous years a full percentage. The receipts of wool are now very large, and the trade in this important article will soon assume an importance here second only to that of breadstuffs. During the past two days, no less than 800 bales, large size, were afloat in our harbor. The imports at this port from the West, from the commencement of navigation to July, for four seasons, were as follows:

Articles.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Flour.....bbls	255,034	322,471	441,351	221,296
Wheat.....bu	397,674	428,249	916,971	608,105
Corn.....	146,264	32,700	50,890	18,920
Oats.....	110,806	none.	6,423	7,270
Ashes.....casks	7,170	14,587	18,963	21,112
Whiskey.....	5,028	4,049	2,663	6,150
Hams, &c.....	1,272	3,244	*5,777	2,383
Pork.....bbls	47,872	34,178	31,864	21,278
Beef.....	529	5,080	17,407	10,010
Seed.....	3,682	3,252	6,203	6,683
Hides.....	11,001	10,610	19,062	23,510
Slaves.....M	2,320	457	1,435	3,267

*Also, 24,945 pieces in bulk.

The quantity of salt exported westward to 1st July, for three seasons, is

	1845.	1844.	1843.
Salt.....bbls	10,392	17,776	5,665

Below we also append a table showing the time of commencing lake navigation, the amount of flour and wheat landed, and the prices paid at this place on the 1st July, for seven seasons:

Lake open.	Wheat, bu	Price.	Flour, bbls.	Price.
1845—April 3	608,105	$0 84	221,296	$4 60
1844—March 9	916,971	0 78	441,351	3 62
1843—May 6	428,247	1 12	322,434	5 12
1842—March 7	397,674	1 10	255,634	5 12
1841—April 14	328,417	1 10	284,188	4 90
1840—April